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OF
WARMING-STOVES
Economical and beautiful.
W. R. Cassels & Co.
191—MAIPU—193.

The Standard

PACKET EDITION

No. 6959. BUENOS AIRES FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885. Per F. M. S. "CONGO."

XXV. YEAR.

Cold Winter!
HAS COME
Home comfort must be sought
The only fine collection of
WARMING-STOVES
in the country.
W. R. CASSELS & Co. Sole Agents
191—MAIPU—193

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

Special Telegram

London, Sept. 10th.

Spanish-German affair blowing over, otherwise horizon clear.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS

HAVAS AGENCY

Rome, 9th.

Italy continues to enjoy total immunity from cholera plague. Great decline in France and Spain.

Paris, 9th (Evening.)

Negotiations still drag on between Spain and Germany, without any change.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Madrid 8th—The Minister of Marine has appointed an Admiral to the command of the fleet, which has been considerably augmented and otherwise stregthened.

Government has confiscated the following Liberal organs:—*El Correo*, *La Correspondencia*, *El Imparcial*, *El Progreso*, *El Globo*, and several Republican papers of minor importance, for having published articles tending to incite the people to agitation and a rupture in diplomatic relations with Germany.

The local authorities have taken the necessary precautionary measures to prevent further disturbance in the country districts. Over 250 persons have ben arrested in this city, but the greater part have been set at liberty. All the theatres, and other public resorts, have been closed. Government has not yet declared its intention of breaking off relatiens with Germany, but great hesitation is displayed by the Cabinet.

Count Hatzfeldt, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared that the German gunboats had received orders not to hoist the flag where the Spanish colours were hoisted at the time. His Government, in the meantime, hopes that the incident will not lead to any serious difficulties with Spain. This declaration is, moreover, confirmed by the German Ambassadro in Madrid.

Rosario 10th—The Managing Committee of the Biblioteca Popular was dissolved last night and another appointed under the Presidency of Dr. Del Campo. It is thought this sudden change will produce some dissension amongst the members.

Several Government employees have been dismissed. Politics, it is stated, is the reason of this measure.

The *Capital* is at present publishing some very severe articles on the use made by Government of the fiscal lands.

Cordoba 10th—Many of the citizens complain of the arbitrary conduct of the authorities in compelling them to attend demonstrations in favor of certain Presidential candidates.

A protest to the effect has been formally lodged against the authorities.

Montevideo 10th—Col. Juan Jose Martinez is still very ill. The doctors, however, do not despair of his recovery.

The Spanish residents seem to have calmed down now that the Spanish-German question has entered a more satisfactory phase. Telegrams are anxiously awaited announcing the final arrangement of all difficulties.

Dr. Angel Costa writes some very spicy letters to the *Razon*, which have created great interest in official circles.

The ports, in virtue of a Government decree, *ad hoc*, are now closed against all vessels from Barcelona and Cadiz.

The *Hilo Electrico* has passed into new hands, and does not appear the worse for the change. Its former editor, M. L. Strauss, leaves for Europe on a "paseo."

Colonel Clarke presented Toto Nicosia with a piece of the tree behind which Garibaldi had sought safety in San Antonio. Nicosia presented the piece to the President, who has sent it to Rome.

A project has been presented to Government for the construction of a theatre, with gardens, etc., at the Pocitos. Total cost, $100,000.

The Patagonia and Pampa have arrived.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The event of the fortnight has been the passage of the 'curso forzoso' law by the Senate the bill now goes before the Deputies, where it is presumed it will undergo some change, as public opinion is, we may say, almost unanimously opposed to that portion of the bill which legalises the payment in paper of special gold contracts entered into before the date of the 'curso forzoso' decree. The jurisprudence, hitherto established in this country, was that parties contracting to pay in 'oro sellado,' or special coin, such as sovereigns, ounces, Napoleons, etc, could only liquidate their obligations by payment in the coins expressed in the contract, but the new 'curso forzoso' law enables debtors to pay off all such obligations in Nat. Bank bills, and hence it is that the measure is so much opposed by the whole commerce of B. Ayres, as the feeling is that, if the bill, as passed by the Senate, becomes law, it will prohibit the investment of foreign capital in the Plate, although it is not proposed to extend the law to any gold contracts entered into since the publication of the decree, last January, by the Nat. Government. The two State banks at present issue gold checks or 'vales,' which are received in the market as gold, and this issue or circulation of gold checks is felt to be a great convenience, but it is impossible to say how long these gold checks will enjoy their present circulation, if any fresh issue of paper money is allowed, as notwithstanding the very large arrivals of gold from Europe, the export of gold continues on a very large scale. Exchange rules low, and the value of wool has fallen so much in the European markets, that, although the quantity next clip may be greater, the exportable value will be considerably less, and our principal export merchants look with apprehension to the coming season.

The opening of the new Bolsa was another important event of the fortnight. Bolsa business has grown so fast with us, that the old Bolsa in San Martin was felt to be too small for the present large number of members, and a stately and much larger edifice has been erected in Calle Piedad, opening out on the Plaza 25 de Mayo, which affords ample accommodation for the whole commercial body. The change in the locality of the Bolsa is calculated to very seriously affect the values of property in Calle San Martin, which street wears a completely altered aspect since the removal.

Dr. Irigoyen is still up in the Interior on his electoral campaign, and there is great talk of an amalgamation of the Rochistas and Irigoyenistas, in order to defeat the Celmanistas. Dr. Paz, our present Minister of Interior, belongs to the Irigoyen party, and is about to resign, in order to accept a seat on the Supreme Court bench, in place of Dr. Laspiur, who died last month. As yet it is not known who will be our new Minister of Interior, but Dr. Ruiz de los Llanos is spoken of. He is President of the House of Deputies, and one of our most rising lawyers.

The Budget for the ensuing year has been just despatched by the committee and will now come before Congress for discussion. Some very important reductions in the army and navy are proposed, and the total disbursements are estimated at 39 millions Nats. dollars against 42½ millions at present, but a much further reduction in the National expenses was anticipated, and therefore the new budget finds little favor Opinion is pronounced in favor of a budget of 30 millions, which will always leave the Government a handsome surplus, which can be applied towards continuing the public works at present going on, and we have every reason to believe that Congress will at least reduce the budget for the new fiscal year to 35 millions nats.

Congress is studying a most important bill that will tend to develop the great meat export industry of this country. The outlines of the bill are:—6 o/o interest guarantee on capital invested in the exportation of beef and mutton: this guarantee interest to be limited to a gross capital of 10 millions, and the capital of guaranteed companies individually not to exceed three millions nor to be under half a million dollars: if the exportation be made by the freezing process these companies are expected to take aboard free of charge two Argentine naval officers, and to make a reduction of one-third in the passages of emigrants. A "sine qua non" condition of the guarantee is, that 10 o/o of the capital be raised in this market. The Committee of the Deputies is at present discussing the merits of the bill.

The Government has not yet decided anything with regard to the renewal of Mr Bateman's contract for the management of the City Improvement Works. Mr Bateman's representatives in this city do not show much inclination to renew the contract under the amended stipulations put forward by the Water Board. The idea of putting these great works under the direct superintendence of the National Department of Engineers meets with much favor, and the probabilities are that Mr Bateman's contract will not be renewed. This is a very grave error, and the Government, no doubt, is not aware of the great responsibility that rests on its shoulders in the present emergency.

The City Improvement Works are rapidly approaching completion, but much remains to be done yet. The connection of the houses with the sewers will probably cost 16 million dollars, but the Government expenditure in this regard will only amount to 2 millions, as householders must pay the cost of laying pipes and making connections on their own properties. Congress, last year, voted 1½ million for this purpose, and the works, connecting the houses with the sewers, will be soon begun.

The works of the Campana railway are being pushed ahead with great rapidity. The locomotive passed the Pavon river yesterday, and Rosario will be reached in the next two months. The surveys of the extension line of the Transandine Railway from Mercedes to this city have already begun. All the National railways are going ahead, and the crisis up to the present has not interfered with the railway works of the Government.

The gold speculation on'Change continues active and the premium keeps above 40 o/o. The market expects gold to fall with the return of the busy season, and the probabilities are that the premium will decline, as much money that at present fosters speculation, and the superabundance of paper, will be diverted from their present channels and go to meet the demands of farmers. Once exchange begins to rise with the arrival of produce, shipments of gold will stop. The drain of gold from this market continues heavy, although exchange is currently quoted at 47d. Every steamer leaves with large consignments of gold, but the State banks and the Government continue importing bullion and specie. The money market rules very easy. The plethora of paper in this market is unusual, but a tighter situation is expected next month. Exchange fluctuates at the following rates:—

On London 46¾-47⅛d.
" Paris 4.92 fcs.
" France 4.94
" Antwerp 4.94.

THE TORNQUIST COLONY.

The eminent success of Mr Casey's colonies in his princely estate Curumalan, is calculated to do much more good for the Province of Buenos Aires, than to increase our wheat and maize crops. Already we have numerous new colonies raising their heads in this province, and at the rate we are now marching on, and at the rate emigrants keep flocking into the country, soon we shall have a colony on every large estancia in the province, which would indeed be a great desideratum.

Colonies to succeed require good, fertile lands, and a near railway; all the rest is plain sailing and depends on method and administration. For the first year the new colonists need every protection and support, but on the reaping of the first crop, the corner is turned, and the colonists can then do for themselves, as is proved by the brillant success of hundreds of the Santa Fé colonies. Half the trade of Rosario to-day is due to the Santa Fé colonies, and if in the south we follow on the same lines as our friends in Santa Fé, before another 5 years are about Bahia Blanca will become another emporium of wheat, and maize, and agricultural machinery, and mills, and elevators, the same as Rosario.

Yesterday we received the plans and the 'boleto' bonds for the purchase of the farms in the new Colony Tornquist, started on the Southern Railway, at the Tornquist Railway Station, and on the well known and immense Tornquist estancia. Dn. Hugo Roediger is the manager of the new colony, and the terms expressed in the 'boleto' for the sale of the 'chacras' are as follows, and, we consider, most liberal.

The colony is divided into 37 lots which are beautifully situated on the banks of the Arroyo Sauce Chico, and the Arroyo de la Ventana, and skirted by the Railway. The farms are subdivided into the areas required by each family and are sold at 15 pats gold per hectare, or £3 stg. or 75 francs, payable 5 per cent down and the rest in yearly instalments with 7 per cent interest.

The position of this new colony could hardly be more favourable, and even in its infancy we pronounce it a success, it possesses all the advantages so desirable for an agricultural colony, rich black soil, with abundant irrigation; close to a good market, and with a railway at its very door. We suppose the colony will be German as the manager is of that nationality, and we shall take a great interest in its success, it being the first German colony planted in this province. In the adjoining estancia, Curumalan, the colonists are Italian, French, and Welsh. So the Germans will have a fair start, but they will indeed have to work very hard to rival the Italians.

On the back of the colonists' "boletos" is a neat plan of the Tornquist Estancia and of the colony, shewing every farm or concession. We cannot imagine in the whole Province of Buenos Ayres a more favored spot for a colony than that selected by Mr. Tornquist. Some of the farms are bounded front and rear by the Arroyos Ventana and Sauce Chico, whilst others stretch back to the very foot of the mountains, along whose sides the finest vineyards in the Repub lic could be raised.

We may all accept the starting of this colony on this great estancia as a new and happy sign of the times we live in. In a few years this colony will spread out and usurp the lands at present stocked with thousands of cows and sheep. The change is indeed a mighty one, but it is coming fast, when we shall write of estancias with five thousand families on the land, instead of five thousand cows or ten thousand sheep; and we wish Messrs. Tornquist and Co. the very best success in their splendid enterprise.

THE PORT OF AJO.

The sporadic effort of a "concessionaire," hostilized by Congress and protected by political partisans, may yet succeed in giving to the little thriving village of Ajo all the humanizing blessings of a new mole and some scattered Customs' deposits.

After a very animated and lengthened debate in Congress last week, the concession to Messrs. Esequial F Ramos Mejia and Co. to make a port at Ajo was passed. The debate was as amusing as instructive, and could not be proceeded with without the presence of the Minister of Hacienda, who informed the house that all he knew about the place was that in the year 1884 the revenue derived was 9,478 m/n, and that for the first half of the present year it gave 9,996 m/n. Imports in 1884 were 21,000 m/n, exports 134,000 m/n, which is such an enormous balance of trade in favour of the Ajoians that we call the attention of our brother editor, who is at present rusticating at Ryll, to such pleasing figures. The importance of Ajo is not, however, to be restricted to these mere Custom House figures, and we are astonished that Mr. Alvear, Mr Madero and a few other English-speaking Senators did not think proper to refer the house to our new River Plate Handbook, published in London this year, which would have enlightened the house on the subject. Dr. Juarez Celman reads English fluently, and he it was who took the chief part in the debate; had he read the Handbook, page 287, for the Senators, the interpellation of the Minister would have been unnecessary.

There was strong opposition to the concession by the Senator of Entre Rios, who recounted to the house what is passing in Parana; namely, that the owner of the mole there charges on all goods landed, whether at the mole or not, and along the coast as far as reaches the jurisdiction of the Parana Custom House.

Dr. Pacheco, Minister of Hacienda, said that the moment he became aware of this, he put a stop to it. He further said that all Customs' deposits belonged to Government, and that they are a losing business, the only exception being the Catalinas, which belongs to a private company.

The Ajo "arroyo" is full of bends, and difficult even for "cabotaje" vessels to navigate to the town of General Lavalle, and the saladeros are still further up; and for foreign vessels to enter, they would have to remove the bar, make a canal, and cut away the bends in the river—all which will cost much money, but which Mr. Celman says will be done.

Besides the saladeros, there is a very excellent tongue factory, belonging to Mr. McColl and managed by Mr. Morgan; and along the coast there are few other spots boasting of so many local industries. The largest estancia in the neighbourhood belongs to Mr. Gibson, of Edinburgh, and is a magnificent property. We trust, therefore, that the making of this new port will push the place ahead.

The River Plate Handbook gives the following about it:—

"Ajo, 104 square leagues, 5,140 inhabitants, is 210 miles S.S.E. of Buenos Ayres city, and has a seaboard of 70 miles, including Cape San Antonio, where the River Plate and Atlantic meet. The lands are low and swampy, with lagoons southward, in the direction of Tuyú. Highest point above sea level, 80 feet. This territory was brought inside the frontier by Colonel Puyrredon in 1818, but was not formed into a department until 1839. Government valuation, $32,000 per square league, all under pasture, except 2,300 cuadras of tillage. Stock, 146,000 cows; 766,000 sheep; 38,000 horses.

Assessments as follows:—

		Per Inhabitant.
		$
Cattle	3,020,000	582
Land	3,560,000	690
Houses	140,000	27
Sundries	1,370,000	260
Total	8,090,000	1559

"Fenced area, 21 square leagues. The population is sparse; only 5 per square mile. The ratio of wealth is high, but the inhabitants are wretchedly housed. There are 130 men to 100 women; 76 per cent. of population being natives. There are 470 Spaniards, 370 Italians, 160 French, and 96 English. The principal estancieros are—Alvarez, Beil, Blanco, Buchfield, Carney, Cobo, Cordoba, Diaz, Escobar, Falcon, Fernandez, Gibson, Gilmour, Girardi, Gorosito, Ibarra, Leloir, Mendez, Moran, Palmer, Pardo, Rodriguez, Rogers, Sanchez, Suarez.

"There are 1,260 children of school age (6 to 14), of whom 412 either attend school or can read. Illegitimate births, 15 per cent. National Guards, 690; police, 15. Birth-rate, 19; death-rate, 12; increase, 7 per 1,000 inhabitants. Provincial taxes, $12,000, or $2 40 cents per inhabitant.

"Chief town, Lavalle, with 1,790 inhabitants. It was founded in 1864, and made a curacy in 1870. There are 3 saladeros, employing 430 men. The town is very healthy, although surrounded by swamps. It does much coast trade, vessels plying weekly to Buenos Ayres. Imports, $10,000; exports, $820,000; duties, $65,000; Municipal and school revenues, $16,000. District physician, Dr La Serna. Lavalle may be reached in 12 hours from Buenos Ayres, by Great Southern Railway to Dolores, from which station a coach runs on the 5th, 10th, and every 5th day."

The Hevelius's Mails.

London, August 15.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by Royal Commission. Her Majesty's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, and at the close of the ceremony both Houses were formally prorogued until October 31. An order in Council proroguing Convocation to the 2nd November appears in the *Gazette*.

A telegram from St. Petersburg received in Paris states that the Russian Government has made proposals respecting the Zulficar question to which the assent of the British Government appears certain.

It is announced in Berlin that the Sultan of Zanzibar has assented to the German protectorate over all the territories occupied by German subjects, and has already withdrawn his troops from those territories. Our Correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that, according to a statement current there, this result is principally due to a secret agreement between the German Government and the British Foreign Office.

Our Madrid Correspondent telegraphs from the beginning of the outbreak to the present date the cholera has caused 56,699 deaths out of 145,000 persons attacked. Except in a few great towns the disease has been most fatal in the country districts lying near rivers and in marshy places. There has been some increase of the disease in Madrid. It is estimated that 60,000 Spaniards have fled from the kingdom. More adults die than children. According to the official returns there were 3,935 cases of cholera in Spain on Thursday, and 1,389 deaths.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the petty King of Coanhama having died suddenly, the natives attributed his death to the witchcraft of the Europeans, and killed twenty of them, including three priests attached to the Huilla Mission.

Pel, the French watchmaker, was convicted yesterday on his second trial of murdering his servant, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Knighthoods lately conferred by her Majesty at Osborne, and given in the Court Circular at the time, were officially announced in last night's *Gazette*.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at Sheerness yesterday afternoon, and will commence their official inspection of the dockyard to-day.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, speaking last night at Rhos, Ruabon, said that the Disestablishment of the Church was in the air, and no one but its most sanguine opponents could believe that it could be kept out of the range of practical politics. The immense majority of the people in Wales were Nonconformists, and not only was the Church the Church of the minority, but it was almost exclusively that of the proprietorial classes, so that they had the strange spectacle of a religious establishment imposed on the poor many for the benefit of the few rich.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday at the formal opening of the new schools of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, recently erected at Redhill, and the Lady Mayoress distributed the prizes won by the children. The schools are for the maintenance and education of 400 necessitous children of parents formerly in good circumstances. The cost of the new building (30,000*l.*), his lordship stated, had absorbed not only 15,000*l.* specially subscribed, but the invested funds of the society.

The New Church ("Swedenborgian") Conference was concluded yesterday at Derby, when a resolution was passed thanking the Derby society for its hospitality.

The eighty-seven detachments of Artillery Volunteers forming the Northern division left the camp at Shoeburyness yesterday morning, and preparations were made for the reception of the detachments of the Southern division. All the detachments left by early trains, and at eleven o'clock all the volunteers had departed. The health of the camp has been exceptionally good, no serious accident has occurred, and the behaviour of the men has been excellent. Surgeon-Major Bourns awarded prizes for proficiency in ambulance drill to Battery Sergeant-Major Bastow, of the 4th Durham Brigade; Sergeant-Major Stananought, of the 6th Lancashire; and Sergeant Armstrong, of the 1st Northumberland.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a man named William Beckley, who was found murdered in a brutal manner in Blenheim Park on Thursday. The deceased was the keeper of the water meadow lodge, and had had, it appeared, recently quarrels with another employé in the park named Boddington. The latter is in custody on the charge of murder. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased had been found murdered, but by whom was not known.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a jury had yesterday before them the case of Tilbury v. Ransom on a writ of inquiry for the assessment of the damages due to the plaintiff for breach of his promise to marry her by the defendant. The latter was the son of an hotel-keeper at Guildford, and the former the daughter of an official of the London and South Western Railway Company. The evidence showed that the defendant, besides the alleged breach of promise, had seduced the plaintiff, and in the end the jury awarded damages to the extent of 40*l.*

The stock markets yesterday were firm for all home and foreign securities especially at the close, when the favourable effect of the Queen's Speech upon the Continental Bourses reacted here. Consols advanced 5-16, and closed at a rise of ¼, at 100 to 100⅛ for money and the account. American securities were affected by realisations, and were lower for some descriptions but firm for others. At the Bank 12,000*l.* in gold was withdrawn for export on balance.

ROSARIO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

September 4th

The friends of the Government must feel a chill of disappointment at the pretty certain prospect of the President ending his term amidst crisis and disaster; Carried to power on the reaction of revolution, he had the good fortune to take possession of the curule chair at a period when the country, apparently shaking off its appathy, was beginning to feel its strength, and become conscious of the possession of great natural wealth. The new men that bubbled up to the surface, like those brought to light by the French revolution, were daring and confident. The cautious policy of the men of the old school, the Mitres, the Sarmientos, and Avellanedas, was scoffed at and discarded. Roca's administration commenced with an open contempt of forms, customs, and opinions. We must do him the justice to admit that he and his party were the first to perceive that the business and the assets of the country were intrinsically sound, and that in consequence good round bills might be legitimately drawn on its future, and they acted on this line. The immediate result was an expansion of trade, progress, speculation and activity which filled us all with admiration, and every one was disposed to credit the epoch as golden. But all is not gold that glitters. The intoxication caused by the gigantic progress of the country took posession of us all. Unable to understand or appreciate the sensitive nature of money on credit, the Government launched out into the most progressive schemes until it has landed the country, at the end of the short space of five years, in the quagmire of "curso forzozo."

There is, however, another and more disagreeable phase in this administration, ending so unfavorably, and that is the alarming decadence of public morality. Hence, we have the astounding spectacle, of the wealthy Argentine nation, shivering in the cold outside the offices of European Bankers, humbly praying for money on exorbitant terms that are a disgrace to the country

The most successful Banks in the world are the Scotch ones; their business is based on the honour of the client. When a demand is made for money the bank does not ask if the applicant has means; it simply asks: Is he honest? The answer in the affirmative is a sufficient guarantee, for they act on the safe supposition that an honest man would not borrow unless he had reasonable certainty of being able to pay back the loan. We abuse the European Bankers; we call them Jews, usurers, because they ask us an exorbitant interest for their money. They, however, know what they are about. They gave, a few days ago, four millions sterling at par to Canada, at four per cent; they are giving 9 millions to Egypt at three per cent and at par, because the English Government guarantees the loan. Argentines exclaim: what nation is attending the service of its Debt with more punctuality than we are? European capitalists, who know much more of our character than we ourselves, answer: "Repudiation might be resorted to in any crisis." They know as well as we do that the country is rich, that our debts are by no means heavy, but unfortunately they also know that our public men are thoughtless squanderers, and when their extravagance has brought them to the brink of bankruptcy, they have not the honesty to make use of the only honest means of retreving their credit, that is by economy, retrenchment, and isposing of part of their assets.

How then can we complain that European capitalists treat us as suspicious characters, although up to the present we have paid our way? How long shall we be able to do it? It is this doubt that is ruining us. Curso Forzoso was the first tocsin of alarm, the first warning that retribution was at hand to punish the wild, foolish progressive policy of our government. Did they take warning? Did they heed the counsels of papers such as the *Nacion*, *Prensa*, STANDARD, and of dispassionate writers like Dr. José F. Lopez and the opinions of the highest authorities in the Commercial community? No. The men in power appeared to prefer to flounder in the progressive slough that their ineptness and extravagance had created. On decreeing Curso Forzoso, the Government did not seek their precedents in the United States or England. In these countries when similar action was necessary, everything was done to surround the public with guarantees and to mitigate the evil as much as possible. There was no unnatural attempts to valorize bank bills, either private or national. But such precedents do not suit our authorities; they must seek out a rascally law sanctioned by the French Government, and parade it as a precedent authorizing them to act in an equally illegal manner. The standard of morality has become so low, that one of our most honourable periodicals, the *Prensa*, exclaims, on the interpretation given to Curzo Forzoso, in the Senate: "When we witness such monstrous things, it seems to us that some horrible force is impelling this country into an abyss of poverty, discredit and dishonour."

In speaking of repudiation I said it *might* be resorted to in a financial difficulty; I might have said more. The pretention of valorizing the Bank paper of the country, and forcing a creditor to receive it as an equivalent to gold, is nothing more nor less. Should this scheme be sanctioned, it is not only the capitalists, native and foreign, who suffer in this country, but, according to the terms of the project, the National Government may pay all their debts contracted before 1885 in bank paper at par. At all events, should the project be sanctioned, a fall of 50 per cent in our bonds in Europe will pretty surely demonstrate the little confidence foreign capitalists have in our honesty and good faith.

The valiant and honest article of the *Prensa* is greatly praised, and it is a consolation in the wreck of principles and administrative ability that there is one voice at least raised to denounce the scandal.

W. P.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

SAUCE GRANDE (BAHIA BLANCA.)

TORNQUIST STATION—GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly give room in your valuable paper to enclosed circular. Some of the neighbours of this district and also friends in Bahia Blanca who know this place have decided upon trying to form a company to carry on, such an Establishment as is described, $40,000 m/n., is the capital which is spoken of as neccessary to carry it out in a proper manner, allotted say in shares of $100 m/n. each, however the details are for future consideration what is at present wanted is to find out whether—sufficient supporters of the scheme can be got in Buenos Ayres; it is hoped that you with your usual kindness in giving a helping hand to anything that denotes progress in our adopted country will assist with a few words on the subject in your columns.

I remain.
Your very truly.

J. N.

PROSPECTUS.

The formation of a "Hydropathic Establishment" within a reasonable distance of the City of Buenos Ayres, to be carried out on the system now so favourably regarded throughout Europe, is a subject to which it is only necessary to call public attention to arouse the interest of all and obtain the support such enterprise is worthy of.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the innumerable benefits such an establishment offers to the Public, or to point out to the enterprising Capitalist the success certain to attend it.

The benefits accruing to the Shareholders in this enterprise, and the Public in general, are mutual, as may be gathered from the experience of such places in other countries; and with the rapidly increasing population of our crowded cities and towns a health restoring and recreative resort must soon become an absolute necessity amongst us.

The valley of the Sauce Grande near its source, consisting as it does of a lovely, fertile, undulating country, surrounded by lofty mountains, with a broad deep crystalline river bordered by umbrageous trees running through it, is a spot exactly suited for such a purpose.

Situated 530 feet above the sea level, the air is here pure and invigorating, which, added to the facilities for bathing (in deep or shallow water), boating, &c., amidst the most delightful mountain scenery, make a combination of everything that renders a country life so health-giving and pleasant.

The Great Southern Railway are contemplating a more speedy train service between Buenos Ayres and Bahia Blanca, which, with regular daily omnibus communication, would place the Establishment within easy reach of the Capital.

The new road now being made through the Pass at the foot of the far-famed "Window"—which gives its name to "La Ventana" range—would bring the Establishment within two hours' pleasant drive of Tornquist Station over a good road, through some really magnificent mountain scenery.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The great rains have come true to time; let us hope that they will not prove so disastrous as last year when Barracas was all but drowned out and we sailed down the Calle Larga in a boat with President Roca and the Lord Mayor. That celebrated inundation took place on the 22nd day of September 1884; the old Barracas bridge was swept away, as also the Ensenada Railway bridge. It was the greatest flood ever known in Barracas or the Boca; it began on the 19th and held till 23rd Sept.

Yesterday evening we received from a friend a private and most satisfactory telegram, which will be found in our telegraph column. The Spanish affair is blowing over and all the rumours of war etc., so current on Wednesday, were laughed at to-day.

The news from the camp is most unfavorable. We had a visit from an estanciero of Venado Tuerto, and he says that everyone has lost sheep up there, but the advices from other parts are even worse, and we hear that at 25 de Mayo, Bragado, Saladillo, Lobos and Navarro not only are all the lambs lost but ½ of the capitals also. In fact, according to our informant, there will be a great shrinkage in the number of sheep in the Plate this shearing.

The Rev. Dr. J. Smith will preach on Sunday next at 2 p. m. at the house of Mr Boyd, No. 3 Ituzaingo (Belgrano.)

Yesterday we announced the arrival of two large consignments of Argentine sugar at the Plaza Once, which sold well at 2.20 m/n per arr. We now learn that 6400 arr. of wine from San Juan have been sent down and will be on sale at the Plaza Once next week. Wine up the country is always sold by the arrobe, each arrobe gives about forty bottles.

The new Boulevard is the great topic of the day, and our colleague *La Nacion* gave yesterday some interesting figures. People can judge of the great rise in the value of city property by those figures. We see that the average price per square vara is 250 nats., which is certainly double the present price paid for properties with good fronts and in the very best streets. What most astonishes us is that there should be any opposition to the scheme by property holders, who will gain so splendidly by the business.

The Hevelius' mails were delivered yesterday. We give a summary in another column; the dates are to the 15th ult. The Patagonia, from Liverpool, is also in, and we expect her mails this morning.

We regret to announce the death of M. Noe, in Montevideo, the agent of the French Packet and Havas. He had been in poor health for a long time. General Mansilla is much better and on a fair way for recovery.

The great Argentine ironclad Admiral Brown will soon leave for England to be docked, and the Argentine 'crucero' Patagonia remains here in her stead. Query—Could we not do just as well without either?

Great news for land buyers! The National Government will sell next month 100 leagues of prime land in the Gran Chaco. It is simply incredible all the business going on at present in lands.

We hold for our next some very important sheep news received from England per Hevelius. We note a great drop in England in the price of sheep.

The South! the beautiful South! No place grows faster, a new Hydropathic Hotel on the Naposta, a new German agricultural colony on the Tornquist estancia and a new Brighton at Mar del Plata.

Last evening there was a grand farewell banquet given to Mr. Kinch, at the Cafe de Paris. He leaves for Europe to-morrow in the French mail steamer, and retires from the management of the leading English firm R. & J. Calisle & Co., which he has held for so many years. We cordially unite with Mr. Kinch's many friends in this merited tribute of friendship, and esteem; his long and valued services in commercial circles are not forgotten by his fellow merchants, and in the many representative positions which he has held he gained for himself the highest reputation for strict honor and principle, We shall miss Mr. Kinch on 'Change and in the many avenues of life, but we trust after a good vacation trip he will return to the Plate where his business capacities are fully appreciated.

Parties anxious to see the map of the new German colony at the Tornquist estacia, will find it at our office. We wish to see all the large estancieros in the country follow Messrs Tornquist and Co's. example.

We regret to announce that, owing to Miss Ethel Arden's sudden indisposition, there was no performance at the Opera House last night. Claudian is fixed for to night.

A boarding-school youth answered a question on paper, concerning common objects, by declaring that the dog has five toes on his front feet and four toes on his hind feet, and the cow has no toes, and cannot bark.

The Anglican Church Gazette for September gives the following:—

"The official announcement of the appointment of a successor to Dr. Smith will be found in another column. The following particulars as to the new Rector, the Rev. Austin West, are from "Crockford":—Late Exhibitioner St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1867, M.A. 1871; ordained Deacon 1869, Priest 1870, by the Bishop of Norwich; formerly Curate of St. Mary, Woodbridge, 1869-70; Hingham, Norfolk, 1870-72; Digwell, 1872-74; Chaplain, Stockholm, 1874, Christiania, 1875-77. It is understood that the rev. gentleman was to leave England on the 2nd or 3rd of September: so he may be expected here about the end of this month or the beginning of next. We cordially re-echo Dr. Smith's prayer "that God's blessing may rest on the choice."

"On the 16th ult., the 11th Sunday after Trinity, the Services at St. John's (as also those at Lomas and Barracas) were conducted by the Right Reverend Dr. Stirling, Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands, during the absence of the Pro-Rector, the Rev. A. G. L. Robertson, for a short trip up the Uruguay. His lordship's sermons were listened to with marked attention by the congregations assembled, which, we are pleased to remark, were somewhat above the average. The bishop intends, we hear, to visit us again the first week of the present month, and will probably take some part in the morning service at St. John's on Sunday the 6th.

"Our readers will be glad to learn that the four remaining clerestory windows for the north side will very soon be ordered from England. This is due to the kindness of Mr. H. W. Ford, who has very generously offered to defray the necessary expenses of the seventh window until such a time as a donor shall have been found.

"It also gives us great pleasure to state that permission has been given by the Select Vestry to Mrs. Matthew Forrester to place a memorial window in the north aisle to her late husband. In order to enable this to be done an eighth space will have to be opened in the north wall just over the font, and to render both sides of the Church symmetrical a similar space will be opened in the south wall. This will place another window at the disposal of the Select Vestry. These alterations, it may not be useless to add, have received the sanction of the architect, Mr. Green. Mrs. Forrest's window is expected shortly."

So it's all over, and all the shouting and boiling patriotism of the Dons has gone for nothing. Nevertheless they held a meeting yesterday in the Goldoni Theatre and let off a lot more steam. If they don't stop now and let the matter drop, they will lose the general sympathy and admiration for their pluck that have been on their side since the row began. The question everybody asks and nobody can answer is, what did Bizzy mean by it all?

It looked wettish yesterday, although the weatherglass was in a dry mood enough. Barometers have had a very easy winter of it; stock still most of the time, and when they did move up or down it was a mere trifle.

The West Coast is in a precious state, and it is a toss-up whether Chile or her conquered foe is in the worse plight. President Iglesias seems quite knocked out of time by the thrashing his troops got from Caceres the other day, and the only thing he can think of to save the country is a decree of banishment against Pierola, who is, after all, the only Peruvian we know with an ounce of go or grit in him.

The Bateman contract is up to-day, and no arrangement has been come to. Why not pass over the job to Mr. Nystromer? No more competent man could be found, and he has everything connected with the Improvement Works at his finger's ends. By the way! We gasped yesterday on reading that the cost of connecting the houses with the drains will require *twenty millions more!* Of this sum the public will pay about two millions and the owners of the houses the rest. This is awful, truly awful. We don't expect to sleep for the next six months after the painful shock to our monetary system.

The Aldermen and Town Councillors could eat the editor of the *Prensa* without either pepper or salt, for his having so thoroughly exposed the wooden pavement contract with the Paris firm. One of the stoutest Alderman in the Concejo went to our colleague's office on Wednesday and kicked up such a dust that the fighting editor had to show himself. It's all nonsense for an Alderman, no matter what his weight, to say that an editor knows no more than anybody else about pavements, politics, or the 'pavadas' of Municipalities. Editors are born for the express purpose of knowing more than the rest of the world.

There was a free fight amongst 500 street boys on Wednesday at the office of the *Sud America*, owing to some delay in the Lottery Extracts. The police interfered, and then the whole legion of young rascals turned on the 'bobbies.' The Commissary's horse was tickled into pitching his rider clean over his head, which caused yells of laughter and delight. Some of the youngsters were arrested, and the ruction then ended.

Boup the tailor in Calle Cordoba went to dinner on Wednesday behind his shop, and had hardly put the first bite of 'puchero' in his mouth when he saw an 'individuo' at his till. With his mouth full he rushed out, and caught the fellow by the coat tails as he was rushing from the door.

The Central North Railway will have the rails laid to Metan by the end of October. We're delighted to hear it.

Why is Prince Vasili the most eminent writer in the world?—Because he is Vasili Princeps.

We commend to the special attention of Colonel Bosch the police officer who so grossly misconducted himself and insulted the congregation in Salvador church on Tuesday. At the most solemn moment of the Mass, this model policeman seized a chair, clattered it on the floor, and sat down with his back to the altar. When remonstrated with by one of the Jesuit Fathers he made matters worse by loud and abusive language.

It's all bosh about a lawyer going to rip up the Garcia-Nazaar lawsuit again. It's dead and buried.

The Biscacha-killer at the Mercedes Fair will probably have a successful run in the camp. A colleague, in describing the process, says it is simply sulphuric acid converted into "gato"! What a truly extraordinary process. It might be of use to some Bolsa brokers.

Ha! Ha! He! Hoo! Haw! Haw! Three or four of the most excellent Aldermen in the Corporation intend shortly to go through the screaming farce of inspecting the theatres, to see if they have everything necessary for public safety, etc. This must be a joke. Four years ago we risked our neck climbing to the roof of every theatre in town as a member of a wild-goose Commission; but the theatres are just the same to-day as they were then, and will remain so till they are burned down—the predestined end of all theatres.

A gentleman who was blessed with a musical son-in-law, on seeing a joke to the effect that "the musician, like the cook, makes his bread out of doh," remarked:—"That may be so in some instances, but in my case the musician makes his bread out of me."

The swindling Austrian nobleman referred to yesterday was some wretched Captain Wragge who called himself a Baron. He persuaded a countryman named Scratchuner (Scratch-your-nose?) to give him a letter to another subject of Francis Joseph, a city merchant whom he swindled out of a lot of cheap jewellery and then rushed away for parts unknown.

The Government is at the old game with the Santa Cruz lands recently offered at rental or 20 Nats. per league per annum. One favoured speculator has been allowed to rent 80 leagues on his own hook, and of course, he will make a nice thing of it out of poorer settlers.

Some accounts of the recent stiff earthquake in Mendoza say that it caused a good deal of laughter, as well as sighs and groans. We like a laugh in season, but doubt our capacity for jocularity with the earth dancing under our feet. However, no man knows what he can do till he tries, and we await our opportunity. There was an earthquake here sixteen years ago, and another is due. We hope to be equal to the occasion when it comes.

The wife of the telegraph clerk at Lavalle (We regret not knowing her name) gave birth to four children lately, and they are all doing well. This lady deserves at least four golden medals.

The Passionist Fathers will celebrate the patronal festival of Holy Cross Chapel next Monday, Sept. 14th, feast of the Exaltation of the Cross. Solemn Mass at 11 a.m., with sermon. After Mass, blessing with relic of True Cross. All who can attend are earnestly invited.

Tuesday, the 15th, at the same chapel, the devotion of the Forty Hours will begin with Solemn Mass at 8 a.m. Benediction in the evening at 5 o'clock. Candles and natural flowers will be gratefully received. The devotions of the forty hours will continue for three days.

The Post Office is ever so much below the mark here yet: When a letter is insufficiently stamped, it sends a notice to the person to whom it is addressed, asking him to send for it, instead of sending it straight on to him and making him pay double postage. We really cannot understand this Year One way of doing business.

Colonel Howard gave a spree on board his ship the Argentina in Bahia Blanca Bay, before he started thence for the far South. About fifty of the leading local families were invited, and every blessed one of them went. The 'fiesta' was given in return for a 'hop' at the Club, given to the gallant Colonel and his officers.

We feel much pleasure in doffing our editorial hat to our new colleague the *Deber* of Tucuman, whose duty it is to support Dr. Celman for the Presidency. This makes the third paper in the city of Tucuman, and how they manage to keep their heads above water is and ever will be a profound mystery to us and lots of other people.

PACKET EDITION
PER
F. M. S. CONGO

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Immigration from Europe to the Plate in the winter months is, generally speaking, less active than at other periods of the year; and we are not to be surprised into any admission that immigration is falling off because last month's returns only amount to five thousand.

We must not forget that the ports of this country are closed to Spain, and we believe to Marseilles, owing to the cholera; and, under the adverse circumstances of the season, it is really astonishing that our returns show as well as they do.

The following are the official figures compared with same month last year:—

	Aug.'84.	Aug.'85.
Steamers arrived....	38	28
Passengers do......	478	1075
Immigrants do.	5220	4356

Our readers may not have seen a rather interesting paragraph in Wednesday's *Diario*, giving the import of an interview held by a gentleman from the River Plate with Lord Salisbury on the subject of Irish emigration to the Plate; and it is possible that, Lord Salisbury's attention being drawn to the matter, his Government may promise some assistance to help Irish emigration to this country, although we must say that we very much doubt it, since the British colonies, it must always be remembered, are in the market and need all the emigrants that Great Britain and Ireland can supply.

Whilst discussing this subject of Immigration we may note that the Registrar-General in England has just published his 46th Annual Report, a most interesting paper. From it we learn of the steady depopulation of poor old Ireland. The figures speak for themselves:

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

1801................	5,216,000
1831................	7,768,000
1841................	8,200,000
1851................	6,514,000
1861................	5,789,000
1881................	5,144,000
1885................	4,918,000

It will be observed that from about 5½ millions in 1801, there was an increase by 1841 to just 8¼ millions. The largest record is in 1845—8,295,061 persons; and every year since 1845 the country has contained fewer and fewer inhabitants, till the estimated population now is but 4,918,338 souls. At this ratio of decrease, it may well be asked, how long will it be before the dismal prophecy of the Irish pessimists is fulfilled—that unless there be a radical change in the existing political, social and economic conditions of the country, another half century will see it well nigh depopulated? The widespread and terribly fatal famine in 1847 made the severest breach in its population; and since that time, as is well known, the steady outflow of emigration has systematically contributed to the depression. And from present appearances the outflow is to go on. What Ireland has lost, however, America has gained; and it is not too much to affirm that no small proportion of the best bone and sinew of the industrial classes not only of the United States and Canada, but also of this country, has been recruited from that source.

We cannot hold out, however, much hope of any greatly increased Irish emigration to the Plate, in view of the Registrar-General's figures above given. The nineteenth century, with all its glamour, shows depopulating statistics in Ireland. Not so in Scotland and in England; but we hold the Registrar's returns for another chapter. It is not necessary to wander along Lough Neagh's banks to interpret the full meaning of those melancholy Irish figures of the Registrar-General.

THE ARGENTINE WHEELWRIGHT.

At last! Congress and the National Government are beginning to appreciate the admirable financial combinations of Dr. Lucas Gonzalez, who has constructed for the Government of Santa Fé a fine line of railway from the capital of that province to the Colony of Lehmann, 100 kilometres, without it having cost that Government one brass farthing. We have, in our chapters last July on the inauguration of that railway, explained to our readers the principle and system of this most admirable arrangement, and which, we are happy to say, will now in all probability be carried out on a still larger scale, and adopted by the National Government for the conclusion of its railway works.

Nothing can be simpler or more easily carried out. The National Government, for instance, wants to continue the Tucuman railway to Salta and Jujuy; so many kilometres and so much per kilometre; Mr. Gonzalez takes over the whole work, and receives from the Government, for every section finished National Bonds, 5 per cent interest at fixed rate. These bonds are placed in the hands of the London bankers, who hold them for the contractors, and the service of these bonds has to be met by the contractors until the line is opened to public traffic, which forms an additional incentive to make the contractors finish the work. On the opening of the line to public traffic, the earnings are pledged to the payment of the service of the Bonds, and in case of deficit the Government is bound to make it good from the general revenue, to be repaid from the subsequent earnings of the road.

The brilliant success of this system in Santa Fé, has just fired up the energies of the Government of Entre Rios, and on equal terms Mr. Gonzalez is now constructing his railway from Parana to Gualeguaychu, but progress is contagious and now we have the Committee of Congress and the Minister of Hacienda interviewing this Argentine Wheelwright, and before Congress closes we hope to chronicle that all our National Government Railways are to be concluded on same easy and inductive terms.

Possibly, it is worthy of remark, that whilst Messrs Tornquist, D'Abreu, and Christophersen are vainly waiting for Congress to despatch their various and essential railway schemes, Mr. Gonzalez takes the steamer to Santa Fé, proposes, contracts, constructs, and even opens to public traffic his Colonies railway, before the dull Committee of the House has even despatched their "solicitudes." There is a certain vain transitory splendour about the Senators and Deputies of Congress that throws a species of congressional halo over all these forgotten railway projects and schemes. Had Mr. Lucas Gonzalez taken these measures in hand, we should now have the railway running from Bahia Blanca to Patagones, and from the Nueve de Julio to Trenquelauquen; but Congress has stopped everything. It is the most awkward, unwieldy and expensive institution in the whole country.

Had Congress any jurisdiction or interference with the Santa Fé Colonies Railway, Mr. Lucas Gonzalez might now be whistling jigs to some Santa Fé mile-stone, and we look forward with fear and trembling to the reports of committees, debates in the House, and, last not least, interpellations of Ministers and Engineers; all which have to be gone through, before we can say to Mr Gonzales, as the Governor of Santa Fé has said to him. "Sir we want the railway; we want you to build it for us; you to pay for the work; you to open it to public traffic, and then hand it over to us as our own."

JURISPRUDENCE

Public opinion is public judgment, and the weight of that opinion is against the projected "curso forzoso" law now passing before Congress. Not that it favors individuals or injures banks or foreign companies, but that it aims a direct injury against the country itself, and prohibits the investment of foreign capital.

In the former "curso forzoso" period it was the settled and approved jurisprudence of the land, that contracts payable in special gold could not be affected by any "curso forzoso" edict, that all parties were free to contract as they would; payable in whatever coin they might think proper to elect, and the public acting upon this well-established jurisprudence bought, sold and contracted on the terms and conditions then and there stipulated. More still, the Provincial tribunals tried to bring all special gold contracts within the provisions of the Provincial "curso forzoso" law, and the National and Federal Tribunals over-ruled such decisions, and established the very jurisprudence which Congress now seeks to disturb.

The injury which the passing of so monstrous a law, would work on this country is simply incalculable, since all our trade progress and advancement hangs on the steady flow of foreign capital into the country, and which this projected law would emphatically prohibit.

It must, however, be always borne in mind, that Congress in this matter is not supreme, that the Federal Court, is an appellate jurisdiction with full power to pronounce on the constitutionality of the law, and that inasmuch as that Court has decided over and over again in the "curso forzoso" period of 1876, that contracts payable in stamped gold, or in sovereigns, or francs did not come within the provisions of the then "curso forzoso" law, it is extremely improbable that this high and Supreme Court will depart from a jurisprudence which that court itself founded and established.

It is all very well for Senators to argue that such is the French law, but we must ever remember that this country is not France; that France is not so dependant on foreign capital as this Republic, and that what may be a safe sound and politic course for France may be the very reverse for the River Plate, which is a young and vigorous country that only needs foreign capital and immigration to rise to the rank of some of the first nations of the earth, and that the spirit and aim of all our laws should foment those to be powerful agents, not to prohibit or exterminate them. We cannot see, therefore, how Congress could pass a law, that would nip in the bud all our progress, all our go-aheadism and all our elements.

It is useless to disguise the fact, that since the publication of the Senate Committee report, confidence has been very much disturbed, and the gold market presents an aspect so totally different to that of last month, that one is bewildered to think it is the same country or the same market.

Error, such as that which is stamped upon this measure, is not of every day occurrence, and people who still hold their capitals in paper or in paper stocks, had better look well to it in time, since such error works a permanent effects on everything, and if through the blunders of our statesmen, foreign capital is, as it were, prohibited from coming into the country, the value of everything in the Plate in Nat. paper money will undergo a change that will cause a shrinkage in the fortunes of the people.

CURSO FORZOSO DEBATE.

The Senate has approved of the Curso Forzoso Bill as proposed and reported on by the committee up to article 4, and the remainder of the Bill will be discussed to-day. The most important points in the measure, and those which gave rise to the greatest discussion are covered by the articles now approved. Thus until the measure comes up before the Deputies, there is nothing further to be said on the matter. We give at foot a precis of the debate. It will be seen that there was a push to get the new Entre Riano Provincial Bank into the list of Banks included in the Bill. but it failed, and we think most rightly, as this new bank has come into existence since the 'curso forzoso,' and it is really monstrous to think that a bank could be started in this country on purely 'curso forzoso' notes.

M. Rojas—As my Hon. colleague may have remarked, Art 2 determines six millions as the limit to the increase in the circulation of the banks, the Executive Power having the faculty of authorizing it.

When the Committee came to examine this point, they were uncertain whether this amount would meet the wants of the circulation. Moreover, we have no statistics in the country by which we might be guided. In spite of this obstacle the Committee came to the conclusion that at the present moment, the amount specified would not be sufficient. This question being satisfactorily solved, the Committee had no other obstacle to overcome; it was argued that the increase in the circulation would be followed by a depreciation in the currency. After mature deliberation, however, a strong majority refuted this argument, on the grounds that the amount referred to would be too small to have any effect of so disastrous a nature. Other objections were subsequently raised, such as the unbridled speculation on the Bolsa; but no attention was paid to this point, which involved innumerable questions of secondary importance.

The Committee wished to propose a measure to prevent the violent speculation of the brokers on'Change and put a stop to the fluctuations, apparently without any real cause, in the exchange market, due to the amount of capital at the disposal of the bulls or bears. Again the Committee were baffled, and this measure was declared a practical impossibility.

There is no doubt that the increase in the circulation would be pregnant with danger, were the emission to be made on the responsibility of Government, for it is Government alone that can strain the market. Were the crisis the result of a restriction in the currency the effect would be still more disastrous. I shall not, however, dwell on these points. In virtue of Art 4, all obligation contracted previously to the issue of the decrees can be cancelled in legal tender notes for their face value, no distinction being made for the money in which these obligations were contracted.

Everybody will understand the importance of this article without which interminable lawsuits would be raised all over the country.

The remaining articles need little comment; my Hon. colleagues will understand their unquestionable importance. I shall, therefore, merely state the results arrived at by the Committee in their study of the financial situation of the country.

The financial situation of the country is not so hopeless as many appear to think. The difficulties in which we are enveloped are momentary and the results of the extravagant expenditure of the Government. The country has its resources and we shall at no distant day return to conversion. The eyes of foreign nations are turned in our direction, and the opinion is prevalent that the Government will be placed in other hands in the midst of Argentine blood. Let us then guarantee peace and our credit will rise in the foreign markets.

On the conclusion of this speech from the informing member of the Committee, the project was put to the vote and approved "en general."

The President subsequently opened the debate "en particular."

Art. 1 was read.

Senator Febre rose and stated that the object of this article was to approve all the decrees issued by the Executive. He wished to make the following remarks with reference to this point:—The first of these decrees was issued two months after the closing of Congress, and he did not believe that in so short an interval the country could have passed through such economic changes without the authorities having foreseen the events which were to happen. Before this economic change took place, it was time to convene an extraordinary session of Congress, for it is the exclusive right of Congress to legislate in affairs of this nature. The hon. Senator did not oppose the decrees being made law; his opposition was based on the fact that the Executive has no right to legislate. If we pass this decree we acknowledge that the Executive may legislate. In consequence, Senator Febre proposed the following modification:—Instead of *approve*, the word *confirm* should be substituted. Senator Rojas, however, opposed the alteration. This gave rise to a warm discussion between the two Senators. The Minister of Finance interrupted the discussion by stating that with regard to money the Government had a right to legislate, Congress not having this faculty exclusively of the other power. The Minister was opposed by Senator Rocha, a discussion ensuing, in which Senator Juarez Celman joined.

Finally, Art. 3 was put to the vote and approved. Art. 4, after a lengthy debate, was also approved, with one alteration, viz., instead of "legal tender notes" the words "for their face value" were substituted.

Owing to the late hour, the Chamber adjourned, the debate on the remaining articles being fixed for the next session.

For the first time in this Session, the Rochista party has won the day in Congress, defeating the Celmanista party by so large a majority, and on so important an issue, that the victory in question possesses all the greater significance.

We must say that the triumph of the Rochistas is the triumph of good sense, strict principle, and common justice, since to include in the 'curso forzoso' law a bank started since 'curso forzoso' was declared would be one of the greatest of legislative errors. It is hard enough to stretch the protecting arms of this law over all the provincial and private banks existing in the Interior, but to start new 'curso forzoso' banks, with no other capital than their newly engraved notes, would be the very apogee of error, and we congratulate the country that spite of every political influence there is always a sturdy majority in the Senate prepared to defend the country against such grievous blunders.

The following is a precis of the debate, which will be read with deep interest by all. The bill now goes to the Deputies, but the fight is over, and the victory won. The Entre Riano bank will not be included in the decree, and this bank will have to conduct its business on the same rules as other private banks, and if it issues notes it must pay gold on demand, otherwise it must be liquidated.

Senator Febre opened the debate by remarking that Art. 6, in reference to a similar rate of interest for all the banks, was not explained by the informing member, because he thought it of no importance, whereas he (the hon. Senator) considered it fundamental. He wanted to hear the Committee's reasons for recommending it. It would greatly injure the banks if adopted. It would make the Executive head "boss" of all the banks.

The Minister of Finance said that the Article was already virtually in force by order of the Executive, as, if each bank were allowed to raise or lower its interest at pleasure, the equality in value of the forced currency notes would be destroyed, and monetary anarchy would again ensue. The Article is absolutely necessary to make legal tender a reality. If the Bank of Salta, for instance, wants to raise its interest, it will have to arrange with the other banks there, not with all the banks in the Republic, as some people have thought.

Senators Febre and Rojas here had a sharp exchange of words, and the former made a long speech without saying anything new.

Senator Rocha then sailed in and asked if the Finance Minister had consulted the banks about a uniform rate of interest.

Senator Celman said the uniform interest existed in fact.

The Finance Minister said he didn't, but the Interventors had been ordered by note to adopt it, since the forced currency was decreed.

Senator Rocha said he was a Director of the Provincial Bank, yet he had never heard of such a note, and the sending of it was irregular.

Here some bantering was indulged in by Senator Rocha, addressed to Senator Rojas and the Finance Minister, who said he did not want to give lessons to Senator Rocha or anybody else. Senator R. said he was always ready to learn a lesson from anybody who could teach him. He then went on to say that he would vote against the Article, as he considered it against banking practice, and of no use. For a long time capital accumulated in the form of money was looked on with horror, and the religious institutions of different countries condemned it. But the science of Economy destroyed all this. It was slow, but certain to impose its precepts. High interest is only the price of capital. If a man gain 20 per cent in cottons nothing is said. Why should he not make it out of capital also if he can? It is a complete delusion to attempt to fix the price of capital. The law of supply and demand rules it. There is no public reason for making a uniform rate of interest, and the Executive should not descend to such petty book-keeping. Ministers are by no means infallible, and this Article would turn them into banking pontiffs.

Senator Zapata moved a change in the wording (Thrown out).

The House then passed the clause creating a uniform rate of interest all over the Republic.

After a "cuarto intermedio" the Committee presented an Article to the effect that the interest shall be the same all over the country, and cannot be altered except with the consent of all the banks and the Government.

There was a tie involving this Article, and also a bit of fun. Senator Alvear was found to be fast asleep, and when the voting came on jumped up and voted for the article, thanks to a sign from Senator Cambaceres. This mistake of the drowsy Senator produced roars of laughter from the bar and the House, as it decided the vote against the Honble Senator's party.

There was another stiff breeze over Article 10, about granting forced currency to the Bank of Entre Rios. Senator Mendoza asked that the message of the Governor of Entre Rios on the subject be read.

Senator Rocha strongly opposed, as the motion was out of order. A long desultory discussion ensued, and finally the message was allowed to be read.

The Secretary read it. Senator Mendoza then moved that the Entre Rios Bank be allowed forced currency when it has 200,000 nats in its vaults, and it can then emit $400,000.

A sharp interchange of ideas here took place between Senators Rocha and Celman.

The Finance Minister said that the Entre Rios Bank was in a very sound position.

Senator Rocha asked if H.E. spoke in the name of the Government, and the Minister said 'Yes.'

Senator Febre attacked the Bank vigorously. He said the capital had been scraped up from rancho to rancho, and the people of Entre Rios would be the victims. Tremendous confusion here suddenly ensued, and half the Senators were speaking and screeching at the same time.

The Finance Minister said the Entre Rios Bank was in better condition for forced currency than any other in the Republic.

Senator Mendoza said that his jovial colleague Febre was only joking in his description of the Bank.

Senator Febre "I rise to order."

The President here rang his bell with the vigour of a muffin-man, to stop the talking and shouting going on between the Senators on the floor and the numerous Deputies who were in the Strangers' Gallery.

The House divided. The three Juarista Senators Zapata, Nouges and Oliva went over to the enemy, and the Rochistas threw over the Entre Rios Bank by 13 votes to 7.

IMPORTANT NOTE.

We give hereunder the note of Mr. Sastre, President of the National Bank, to the Minister of Hacienda on the great subject of emission. We certainly must compliment Mr. Sastre, on the great industry which he has betrayed, in supplying the Minister with so many useful statistics about the provinces, their trade, population, and requirements, and we note that Mr. Sastre is entirely of accord with us, that the present note emission for the Capital and for the Province of Buenos Ayres is amply sufficient. The great difficulty that occurs to us is, if increased capitals are given by means of an increased issue, to the National Bank in the provinces, how will those banks retain their notes in the provinces, and is it not more than probable that all these new notes will come back again to this market. Mr. Sastre has taken so much trouble in compiling his facts and figures, that we fully appreciate the labor he bestowed on the subject, and it is a good sign to see the President of the Bank devoting so much attention to a note, which in former times would not pass the limit of 4 or 5 lines amounting in reality to nothing.

The following is Mr. Sastre's note. We have had to eliminate some of the tables owing to our limited space:—

August 26th 1885.

To H.E. the National Finance Minister.

I have informed the Board of Directors of the National Bank of the verbal request of Y.E. for data in reference to the circulation in the several provinces of the Republic, and the amount of circulating medium required for their industries and trade, and I have now the honour to send Y.E. the required particulars.

The total monetary circulation of the Argentine provinces, leaving out Buenos Ayres, is $16,019,000 m/n of which $13,319,000 is of the National Bank, and $2,700,000 of other banks established in those provinces. A comparison of these figures with the number of inhabitants is quite sufficient to show that the circulation is in every way insufficient for the legitimate wants of industry and trade. Excepting the provinces of Entre Rios and Santa Fé, in which the circulation is about $20 per head, the proportion in the others is much under what the gradual development of the country requires.

The following is a comparison of the population and circulation in each province:—

Province	Inhabit.	Circulation	P. Head
Entre Rios....	200,000	3 886,000	19.43
Santa Fé......	220,000	4,372,000	19.87
Mendoza......	110,000	1,416,000	12.87
Tucuman.......	180,000	1,436,000	7.98
San Juan......	100,000	287,000	2.87
Cordoba.......	330,000	1,699,000	5.15
Corrientes......	196,000	956,000	4.88
San Luis......	85,000	400,000	4.70
Rioja.........	87,000	275,000	3.16
Santiago,......	140,000	429,000	3.07
Salta..........	180,000	486,000	2.70
Catamarca.....	93,000	227,000	2.44
Jujuy.........	64,000	150,000	2.34
	1,985,000	16,019,000	

This low rate of circulation is not only insufficient for the present wants of the country, its industry and trade, but is, of course, still more inadequate for the further development of its prosperity. In the opinion of the Board, and bearing in mind the number of people and the wealth in each province, the loans advanced by this National Bank, and the movement of the bank's capital, the circulation in those provinces ought to be $28,374,000; as Y.E. can see by a glance at the table.

To meet the present and prospective wants of the thirteen Argentine provinces, it will be indispensable to increase the circulation to a prudent extent, in proportion to the population, wealth and trade of each.

As for the province of B. Ayres and the territory of the Capital, this Board has not such reliable data or figures based (such as those I have just laid before you) on the official reports of the respective branches, and knowledge of the business doing through the medium of the bank itself. The Board has only an imperfect idea of the business of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres and of the private banks in this city, which do a large business. Therefore, it can only make a safe calculation of the circulation in the capital of the Republic and province of Buenos Ayres, and set it down at $45,000,000; or $30 per head in the province of Buenos Ayres, and 68 for each inhabitant of the capital of the Republic. It may thus be affirmed that the capital of the Republic and the province of Buenos Ayres have enough circulation for their business, and, with Entre Rios and Santa Fé, are in a very different situation from the rest of the Republic.

For these reasons the Board of this bank submits to Y E the expediency of restoring to the bank the issuing power granted by its charter and thus enable it to meet the wants of trade and commerce in those provinces that require it.

The prudent use of this power, if it be restored to the National Bank, would not be injurious in any way, as it would not legitimately affect the value of the circulating medium. So long as the loans are for the real wants of trade and industry, and given to responsible persons for reproductive business, there can be no fear of the issue being in excess of the public wants, as the ebb and flow of business will keep it at the proper level. Thus, if new business requires fresh money which will in turn create more new business and a further demand for money, the note will remain in circulation solely so long as it is required, and will return to the issuing bank in the form of a payment or deposit the moment it is not required in the market. By complying with these conditions the depreciation of the note can never be charged to excess of circulation, as proved by the experience of every country that has had forced currency.

If the exigencies of the public service disturb the market and force it to receive in payment of extraordinary credits a quantity of unnecessary notes, the plethora will be felt at once, and the rate of interest in the open market will fall to that charged by the issuing banks for their loans, the result being that, as private parties lend the notes on the same terms of credit and repayment, and at a lower interest than the issuing banks, these establishments will not only have no demand for loans, but their debtors will borrow in the open market at the lower interest and will bring in the notes in payment of their debts, thus forcing a withdrawal of the excess of circulation. The sign that this excess had disappeared would be the levelling of the current rates of discount in the market, the evil having cured itself; and it would not re-appear unless the causes did.

Y.E. is aware that the main and most powerful cause of the depreciation of the forced currency notes is that the country is obliged to pay its foreign obligations in gold; and the only way to avert this danger is to increase the nation's productions by every means. The scarcity of a circulating medium, which is to-day insufficient in eleven Argentine provinces, and lessened in its cancelling power by the inevitable depreciation of the bank note, makes this production more difficult, while it is essential to stimulate the country's activity and powers by loans at long dates.

Meanwhile, if the circulation be maintained at its present amount, insufficient for the country's wants, it will not only impede the action of this bank and force it to restrict its discounts, but will produce an immediate fall in all values and a paralyzation of industry, entailing a viloent liquidation of many enterprises now starting and which require a free use of credit for their development.

It may be possible that the just and expedient step which the Board now advocates may affect Bolsa transactions and cause a further temporary depreciation in the bank-note. The Board does not think so; because an increase in the circulation would only be authorised in case trade and industry absolutely require it. In any case Y E well knows that Bolsa operations, when not based on the real wants of the country or on genuine business, settle themselves, and public interest and good sense in a short time restores the balance to normal conditions; irrespective of the action which the issuing banks can take at favourable moments to restrain the unbridled movements of speculation.

I avail of this opportunity etc.

Angel Sastre.

THE NEW BOLSA.

The opening of the new Bolsa in Calle Piedad yesterday was after all an event of infinitely less significance to most of us, than the closing of the old Bolsa in Calle San Martin, around which cling so many memories and associations; and if there was any lack of solemnity at yesterday's inauguration and a want of outward show to catch the public eye, it was amply made up for by the retrospective countenances of all who bid adieu to the old building to take their places in the new.

It may be considered premature on our part to pronounce at the very outset the arrangements of the new Bolsa defective, but the general opinion expressed in the Hall yesterday was that the Brokers' ring, blackboard &c. are all a dead failure; no one could read the figures on the board, no one could find out his broker; the echo was such that even the brokers standing around the ring could not catch the bids made by their colleagues whilst the outside public could see nothing, and know nothing of what was doing; en fin everyone was dissatisfied and discontented, and we propose that the gold ring be placed in the middle of the Hall, with an outer ring such as the plan in Paris.

Mr. Legarreta, President of the Bolsa with the members of the Camara syndical and fifty or sixty brokers walked in procession from the old Bolsa to the new one. They started at 12 o'clock which is an hour ill suited for the majority of Bolsa members who breakfast at half past 11, but nevertheless, the procession was sufficiently numerous to attract some little notice in the streets through which it passed.

If we recollect aright the most prominent person in the founding and starting of the old Bolsa in Calle San Martin was Mr. Willson Jacobs, of whose colleagues in that enterprise many, very many are dead and gone. Conceiving that a few mems from our old hand-book and from the old files of the STANDARD, about our old Bolsa will interest most of our readers we give the following extract:—

"In the time of Rosas there was no Bolsa, but the merchants and brokers used to have a rendezvous at one or other private office. About twenty years ago there was a 'Camuati' at the house now occupied by Manigot, the hatter, in Calle Florida; this is a Guarani word signifying a beehive, and the name was well applied to the various points of re-union, as circumstances obliged a change of locality from time to time. The house which is now the *Tribuna* office was expressly taken for the purpose, and a kind of society established, till put down by the police agents of Rosas. A French broker named Loiseau took a house next the public baths in Calle Piedad and revived the association: subsequently it removed to Calle Victoria, and then to Calle Piedad, next door to the Café de Suizos, where it was again put down by the police. A few days after the fall of Rosas (1852) the 'Camuati' again assembled, in a store belonging to Mr. Armstrong, near the corner of Piedad and Reconquista. It was transferred to Haedo's house in Calle San Martin, and on the 10th July, 1854, a regular Bolsa was established, at a meeting of 118 merchants and brokers in the hall of the Tribunal of Commerce. A committee was framed of Messrs. Llavallol, Gowland, Moreno, Monasterio, Pico, Biedma, Bornefield, Casares, Martinez de Hoz, Lynch, Serna, and Sorondo, who took the house where Mr Hart's office now is, and here the Bolsa was located for some years. In 1860 it was resolved to build a new Bolsa, and a joint-stock company was formed, with a capital of $1,380,000 in shares of 1,000 each: the building was completed in a year and a half, and inaugurated with great pomp by Gen. Mitre, in February 1862."—River Plate Handbook 1868.

The STANDARD of February 1862, reports the following:—

"The new building destined for buying and selling money, as also for affording a pleasant chat on things in general, was inaugurated to-day, with all the formality attending state ceremonies, and the splendour that is imparted by an extended view of champagne bottles, &c. &c.

At fourteen minutes past two, the sun being in Post Meridian glory, an anxious crowd of vulgar gazers saw some 500 of the members enter the new edifice.

"*O dies terque felix, terque beata.*

Gentle reader, this is not the inscription over the door, for that was blotted out, because 'twas ugly; but the above classic quotation bubbles up from the Pieirian spring, on the inspiration of the moment.

"Well, then, soon after the "cinqcent," which in Italian signifies men "of the middle age," *i.e.*, middle-aged men (excuse the parenthesis), Mitre appeared, and the business of the day was proceeded with. Pop! pop! How expertly would these civic hands manage the rifle, if the accuracy of their aim equalled to the activity of their firing. Toasts were of course given, and probably responded to.

"The meeting was highly contented, and the day reckoned a regular "success." No harping critics were present to note down rhetorical blunders, or if they were, the wine was good, and that made amends.

"With their accustomed liberality, the members had provided an abundance of good cheer, and whether all the guests had not come, or whether there was too much of the refreshments it was resolved to invite the "public" that stood grinning outside, to these select Bacchanals.

"Then there was a fresh onset by willing combatants, and this was a capital stroke at popularity; our informant came away, full of a most enthusiastic admiration of the New Bolsa and its generous shareholders."

To write the history of this old Bolsa would indeed be an ambitious task. Fortunes were lost and made there, brokers and merchants and bankers rose and sank there, business of every category and dimensions was transacted within its walls; politics at times entered the door and escaped through the window. The ring was moved, changed and removed so often that only when it usurped the whole hall was it in its proper place. With delicate courtesy we eliminate all the names of all those who during its long career figured most prominently in its affairs, and within its jurisdiction, nor shall we hold to the mirror those whose genius and talent have led them through the maze to fame, fortune and independence, or point to the wrecked crowd whose cenotaph of ruin is the building. We have but one point to make in the history of this Bolsa, and that is that in all its long and chequered history, in all its innumerable affairs, in all the throes of trouble, revolution, excitement and civil war, the floor of the Bolsa was always consecrated ground, beyond alike the schemes of politicians, or the power, empire or jurisdiction of the sword. We have all witnessed black days enough in Buenos Aires since the hour when General Mitre quaffed his bumper of champagne and baptized the then new Bolsa, yet, never even in the darkest political period was the independence of the Bolsa tampered with, and when the other day Congress thought it time to legislate for the Bolsa, its President, with the spirit of Leonidas, gave the Senators their proper answer.

Spite of all that is urged against the Bolsa and its speculation, we strongly maintain that as an institution it merits all our support, and Buenes Aires would be in a very bad way without it.

The new Bolsa is a stately, magnificent pile, but arrangements are new and defective; the tile floor is cold in the winter months, and the side aisles, or precincts of the Hall, are comfortless for the want of chairs and tables. In the hot summer months it will be beyond question the coolest and most agreeable place in the whole city, and the reading room upstairs has a commanding view of the Plaza and the Government House. The old Bolsa, we understand, is to be sold by auction and Mr. Arriola as 'decano' will be the auctioneer.

PARAGUAYAN LAND LAW.

The new Land Law in Paraguay has just been promulgated by President Caballero, and as very many of our friends may be interested in these lands, which, according to this law can be bought at even less than 150 $m/n per square league, we publish the following precis:—

The public lands of Paraguay are divided into five classes, with certain fixed prices for each class, and payable in Paraguayan bonds. The following will explain to our readers the different localities of the public lands and their respective classes of prices.

Art. 1.—The Executive is hereby authorized to sell the public lands, in accordance with the stipulations of this law.

Art. 2.—The public lands shall be divided into five classes as follows:—

1st. Camps of the first class are those in the following departments:

San Lorenzo del Campo Grande, San Lorenzo de la Frontera, Ipané, Guarambaré, Villosa, Villa Oliva, Villa Franca, Villa del Pilar, Villa Humaitá, Luque, Limpio, Emboscada, Arroyos y Esteros, Villa del Rosario, San Estanislao, Villa de San Pedro, Villa de Concepcion hasta el Aquidaban, Areguá-Capiatá, Itá, Itaugua, Pirayú, Yaguaron, Altos, Atirá, Tobati, Caacupé, Barrero Grande, Caraguatay, San José, Itacurubi de la Coadillera, Valenzuela, Ibitimi, Paraguari, Acahay, Carapeguà. Tabapy Quiiadi, Ibicui, Caapucú, Quiquió, Mbayapey, Villa Florida, San Miguel San Juan Bautista de las Misiones, Villa Encarnacion, Caazapá, Ihacanguazú, Villa Rica, Itapé e Itacurubi del Rosario.

2nd. Camps of the second class are those in the following departments:

Pedro Gonzalez, Laureles, Yabebiry, Desmochados, Tacuaras, Guazucuá, Isla Ombú, San Ignacio, Santa Maria Santa Rosa, Santiago, San Cosmo, Bobi, Cármen del Parana, Jesus y Trinidad, San Pedro de Parana, Ytu, San Juan Nepomuceno, Mbncayaty, Yatahity, Hiaty, Ajos, Carayao, San Joaquin, Union, Horqueta, San Juan Bautista de Nembucú, Lima y Tacuati, and the territory stretching from the confluence of the Aquidaban and the Paraguay to the Rio Apa, lands in the latter territory to be sold with an area five times the frontage solicited on the Paraguay.

3rd. Camps of the third class are those comprised between the Pilcomayo and Villa Concepcion, in the Chaco territory fronting the Rio Paraguay and at a depth of 10 leagues inland.

4th. Camps of the fourth class are those situated in the Chaco from Villa Concepcion to a distance of ten leagues inland and thence 20 leagues of the belt of territory comprised between the Pilcomayo and Villa Concepcion.

5th. Camps of the fifth class are those not included in 3rd or 4th.

Art. 3—The price of the camps of the 1st class is hereby set down at 1200 c/l in public funds per square league, the camps of second class at 800 hard dollars, the third class at 300 dollars, the fourth class at 200, and the fifth class at 100 dollars.

Art. 4—The purchase of the camps can be effected in four yearly payments: the first to comprise 25 o/o of the total amount and to be paid at the Junta de Credito Publico in legal tender money or in public fund bonds, and with the intervention of the Contador General. For the other payments three bills (pagarés) to order of the Junta and at terms of one, two and three years, with an interest of 6 o/o shall be signed.

Art. 5—All payments after the passing of this law for sales or renting of land in the fiscal territories shall be made in legal tender money or in public funds bonds.

Art. 6—Buyers are at liberty to pay their bills at any time with a reduction of 12 o/o per annum from the day of payment.

Art 7—On the drawing up of the title deeds, the properties shall be mortgaged, until expiration of term of payment, in favor of the State.

Art 8—To pay off the mortgage, the interested parties shall present at the Ministry of Interior their bills, and the necessary orders shall be issued to the Registrador for the corresponding payment.

Art 9—In case of non-payment of bills at expiration of term the corresponding properties shall be sold. The Junta de Credito Publico shall sell these properties without the obligation of applying for judicial authorization. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers that those properties are to be sold by auction. If the bills be paid a day at most before the auction takes place, under the conditions specified, the interested parties shall receive the properties, paying the cost of advertizing, etc.

Art 10—Pasture lands alone can be sold in fractions of not less than half leagues. The price to be paid in proportion.

Interested parties in Chaco camps shall purchase an area in depth ten times the frontage solicited.

Art. 11th—Purchasers of fractions in the Chaco camps shall be entitled to a reduction of 50 o/o on the price stipulated in Art 4, on the conditions that during the term of payment, 25 European families (a family comprising three persons) be settled on the lands in question.

A fraction of camp, in reference to the preceding article, is understood to consist of one league front by 10 deep.

Art. 12th—In case of several applicants for the purchase of camps, an auction shall be called, upset price being the amount stipulated in Art 3. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers to this effect.

Art. 13th—Lands that are not to be sold are the following:—

1st. Those lands especially excepted in virtue of previous laws.

2nd. Those lands which the Executive may deem adapted for colonization purposes.

Art. 14 The following prices are the rents, $250 for first class; $200 for second class; $150 for third class; $100 for fourth class; Payments to be made in legal tender notes or in Public Funds bonds.

Art. 15 One year after the promulgation of this law, settlers who may not have purchased the lands they occupy shall pay at the rate of 25 cents per square square (cuadra) per annum, being at the same time entitled to buy the lands they occupy in preference to any interested party.

The extreme cheapness of some of those lands may possibly induce many parties with a little spare money to invest; what, however, would much facilitate the business would be the publication of a good map of all the lands offered for sale by the Government. We have seen at the auction of National lands in the Nauquen and Limay valley, the very high prices paid by people who have never seen the lands, never intend to see them, and who evidently purchase for posterity. The Paraguayan Chaco lands are infinitely more fertile, and more conveniently situated, yet the Government offers to sell lots of ten square leagues for 100 Dollars per league, payable in Paraguayan National Bonds, which we suppose can be bought at 50 per cent of their par value. Here then we have 10 square leagues to be sold for 500 m/n the whole lot, or say 50 Nats per league. We believe that in the Soudan, they would ask more, and if the Paraguayan Government thinks proper to freely advertize its lands and its terms, we believe that in the books of the STANDARD will be found buyers for every league that is to be had on such easy terms.

THE MERCEDES SHOW.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather of Saturday last, and the black clouds of the morning of Sunday, this Show was opened with great eclat. The worthy and esteemed President, Don Nicolas Lowe, arrived on the grounds at 2 o'clock, when a speech was read in the kiosk; the National anthem was then played, fireworks and bombs let off, and the Mercedes Show was once more proclaimed open for the year 1885, amongst a very large gathering of people, including the most noted estancieros from the surrounding country.

The stock exhibited was of a very superior kind and pictures to look at. First and foremost were animals from the celebrated Cabaña of Dr Frias, Santa Catalina, who showed magnificent animals. 'Duke of Onieda,' a fine young bull of 1 year; 'Orange the 12th,' a beautiful roan animal who is bound to distinguish himself wherever he goes. 'Astrea,' a fine symmetrical heifer, is bound to prove a good mother and likewise distinguish herself. We also find some very good Rambouillet rams and ewes from this same cabaña.

The next animals we notice are some fine Herefords, bred in the country, from the cabaña Esperanza, Lujan, of Señor Don Miguel T. Salas, who has shown great judgment in selecting his stud animals for breeding from, and with the attention his cabaña is now having by his young intelligent manager, this cabaña is bound to be one of front rank, for Hereford cattle are destined to become the cattle of the River Plate, and but for the great loss and inconvenience to any cattle breeders (who unfortunately began with Durhams) it would now to revise their herds, many a man would do it, but time will work this.

These animals comprise five fine bulls and a magnificent heifer all of the Hereford breed.

THE SHEEP.

First and foremost are four pens of magnificent Merino Rambouillets and Negrettis from the celebrated "Tatay estancia, (S. B. Hale, Esq.) who always patronised this Rural Society and is a generous subscriber. Twenty five of these sheep were bought by Don Amadeo Aguirre, Las Flores, and the remainder by Mr Thomas Gahan, Navarro. Tatay will long hold a notoriety for its sheep and fine stock, and the enterprising Manager, Mr Spring, is one of progressing nature. We should like to have seen more animals from this cabaña and think they would have found a ready sale.

Some very pretty Rambouillet rams and ewes were exhibited from cabaña "Medano Blanco" and much admired.

From cabaña "Rivadavia" there were three pens of very nice sheep pure Negrettis and Rambouillet which fetched high prices. Cabaña "Santa Maria", Juan Lopez Cruz, shows a pen of good Rambouillets. Cabaña "La Choza" a pen of Lincolns' and one of Rambouillet. We would advise this gentleman to give more attention to the selections of his rams when his Lincolns' would be much better. Estancia "Grande", Jorge Bell, shows a pen of Lincoln ram lambs with plenty of wool but the frames of the sheep can be much improved by more care. From cabaña "San Fermin", Dr Bernardo Irigoyen there are some very fine Rambouillet ewes and rams, which speaks for the attention this cabaña is getting, and some of these sheep sold for the highest prices of any in the show. For frame and length of wool these sheep are difficult to match. This cabaña also exhibits a beautiful light roan bull aged 20 months, and a fine heifer, Shorthorns.

C. P. Hayward (of Lincoln, England) exhibits three very fine pure bred Lincoln Shearling rams, from the celebrated cabaña Kirkham, whose sheep are so noted for fineness of wool and purity of blood. The President bought one of these rams for his own estancia. These sheep were the source of great attraction. Other sheep were brought in for sale and showed in the open.

A few nice horses, ponies, and pigs brought up the rear of the Show, and on the whole a more complete Rural Fair for a province could not possibly be, and it should prove a means of improving animals, and thus bringing to the front a country that is as yet behind other sheep-breeding countries, such as New Zealand, Australia, and the U. States.

We would suggest to the Society that they have an enumerated catalogue of the stock for next year which would not only be most useful during the show, but as a reference afterwards. We would also suggest that they solicit exhibits for different classes of horses such as draught and good riding and driving horses which would not only be anxiliary to the show but very attractive, as every year horse-breeding is receiving more attention in the country, and while to our knowledge there are several good horses in the district, none of these were exhibited.

During the show Mr. Hayward showed the curative properties of their celebrated Glycerine Dip upon cattle suffering with ringworm and scurf, also for sheep with scab, footrot, etc. He also showed designs of Baths for sheep and a model of his patent Travelling Gangway for putting the sheep into the bath mechanically instead of throwing them in.

A very interesting experiment was given during the days by a new patent 'Biscacha' killing machine, system Candelon, by means of muriatic acid gas which is generated in a very compact case, only weighing 15 lbs., a pigeon, cat, and dog were killed by this gas in less than a minute, which completely proved the destructive qualities of this system. We would suggest to the patentees that they give a public exhibition of this "in a biscachera' when the purpose for which it seems intended would be more fully demonstrated.

Several articles, made in Mercedes, were exhibited in the Kiosk, and caused much attraction, and a stand of carrages, dog-carts etc outside, made by Juan Maria Dubarry, showed excellent workmanship and finish. Altogether the Show was a great success, and being in the hands of so energetic a President, whose motto seems to be "nil desperandum,' we may look to the Mercedes "Feria Rural" being the most important provincial Show in the Republic for many years to come, and we would strongly advise every sheep-farmer to patronise it as he will be the gainer.

THE OFFICERS' LAND GRANT.

The following is the bill now before Congress granting lands to the officers of the Rio Negro expedition. President Roca has refused to accept anything:—

Art. 1—The Executive shall distribute lands in the Pampa territories recently occupied, to the officers and leaders of the Expedition, in the following manner:

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition, 15,000 hectares.
To the heirs of Dr. Adolfo Alsina, 15,000 hectares.
To each Frontier Chief, 8,000 hectares.
To each Commander of a battalion or regiment, 5,000 hec.
To each Sergeant-Major of a battalion or regiment, 4,000 hec.
To each Captain and each Adjutant, 2,500 hec.
To each First and each Second Lieutenant of a regiment, 2,000 hec.
To each of the Officers of the lower ranks, 1,500 hec.

Art. 2—The Executive shall establish on the banks of the Rio Negro, wherever deemed convenient, sections of 20 square kilometres, to be subdivided in conformity with the Immigration and Colonization Law (Part 2nd).

Art. 3—The lots into which these sections are to be divided shall be equally distributed amongst the leaders, officers and soldiers forming part of the Expeditionary Army, each of whom shall be entitled to a "chacra" of 100 hectares and the fourth part of a "manzana" in the town.

The lands necessary for the opening of streets, roads, and building purposes shall not be deducted from these lots of 100 hec.

Art. 4—On the conclusion of the measurement and survey of these sections and lots, the Executive shall present the officers, leaders and others referred to in the preceding articles, with the title-deeds to the corresponding properties, as a token from the Nation of the appreciation of their services to their country.

Art. 5—In accordance with the stipulations of the preceding articles, every soldier of the Expedition whose services are no longer required, either in consequence of expiration of term of service or being disabled during the Expedition, shall be at liberty to settle on one lot of 100 hectares, on condition that he should be accompanied by his family, if any, during the space of one year. He shall, moreover, be entitled to 10 horses and cows, one plough and other agricultural implements.

Art. 6—The applicants to the advantages mentioned in Art. 5 shall be entitled to the possession of their lots after a residence of three years from the date of concession.

Art. 7—The advantages and rights of the present law are hereby granted to all the leaders, officers and soldiers that formed part of the expeditionary army, and likewise to the regiments and battalions which, having been withdrawn from the Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, San Luis, and Mendoza frontier, were unable to join the expedition, and which had formed part of previous expeditions.

Art. 8—The same advantages are extended to the commanders, officers, and soldiers of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Line on the frontier.

Art. 9—The outlay entailed in carrying out this law is authorized by the law in question.

Art. 10—Let this be published, etc.

On the conclusion of the reading of this project, a discussion was begun by Senators Carrillo, Febre, Allo, Barros, and Rodriguez as to the efficacy and utility of the present law. The first two gentlemen grounded their opposition on the argument that the Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition was the actual President of the Republic, and that consequently, according to the Constitution, no compensation could be made in his favor during his term of office.

This argument was refuted by the assertion that General Roca was not to be rewarded as President of the Republic, but as Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army.

Senator Juarez Celman, having proved that the donation would not violate the Constitution, took upon himself the responsibility of interpreting the President's sentiments, and stated that Gen. Roca would not accept the compensation in question. Therefore, he moved that the President's name should be suppressed, a motion that was finally passed.

The project was then approved "en general," and the Senators proceeded to the discussion of the articles.

Some modifications in the project resulted. "In the Pampa territories recently occupied" (Art. 1) was changed to "in the National territories in the South."

A few other modifications of secondary importance were passed, after which the law was sanctioned.

LA PLATA.

Governor D'Amico's last reception on Wednesday evening was the most brilliant of the season. The magnificently furnished suite of rooms in his charming Chalet just inside the Park were crowded with a galaxy of grace, elegance and beauty rarely to be seen in South America. Some of the dresses were astonishingly superb and the marvel is where are the dress-makers who designed and executed the various novel toilets which swept the rich carpets of the popular Governor. La Plata boasts of many things, from the Electric light to tramways, but we have yet to learn that a Parisian Modiste has started a branch establishment in the New City "the mortar" for which "has been mixed with the tears of the poor" according to the correspondent of a contemporary who we fear occasionally walks round Truth.

Governor D'Amico is an exceptionally good host and his señora is no less gifted with the art of entertaining in a graceful and dignified manner. After the supper, which was of a most recherché description, a cotillion was danced and seemed to afford endless amusement to the large number of "wall-flowers" as well as the dancers who took part in this old-but-yet-new tripping of the light fantastic toe. Señorita Madero was the leader in this Cotillion which lasted for about an hour and a half. Laughter and applause continually greeted the various choices of the demoiselles who had to select their partners from a "posse" of applicants for the high honor of a turn of the waltz, and many a chagrined visage was visible amongst the gentlemen when their presumptuous overtures were summarily and ruthlessly dismissed. When it came to putting on a huge Pantomimic Mask it became a physical as well as a mental joke, because the poor victim had to dance and breathe in a sort of solid head gear. The profusion of designs in flowers was immense, nearly the whole of the wall space being covered with them. At a rough calculation there were 2000 camelias on the walls and in flower-stands, whilst violets were almost overpowering with their fragrance. Great credit is due to Messrs Cassels and Co. for the very excellent way in which the electric light behaved itself. Without this adventitious assistance many a nook and corner might have been unrevealed, but as it was every square inch in each apartment was clearly artistically and cleverly defined. The ladies dresses also seemed to show up better under the strong beams of electricity which is not always the case. The "Governess", as we heard several English guests call her, was resplendent in a red and black brocaded satin, and her two charming married daughters in grey brocaded satin were much noticed and admired. A young English bride with her ivory satin and pearls attracted attention, and with her husband seemed quite at home in all this unlooked for gaiety in La Plata. Many new faces were discernible but all seemed to appreciate the hospitality of the ubiquitous and zealous Host and Hostess. It was near the dawning of the day when the first visitors began to depart, and it was brilliant sunrise and broad daylight when the last carriage left the chalêt. It is to be hoped the business of the city did not suffer on Thursday morning through the absence of many Government officials, who scarcely had retired to their virtuous couches before 7 or 8 o'clock.

THE SS. REGINA MARGHERITA.

San Vicente, Aug., 1885.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.

Sir,

At Montevideo, on the 29th July, the Regina Margherita and the Pacific Co.'s ss. Magellan weighed anchor and simultaneously saluted each other by dipping their flags—one taking her course for the Magellan Straits, and the Italian steamer for San Vicente.

No person can travel by these steamers without being convinced (as your Brother Editor has frequently recommended) of the necessity of a "Board of Trade," were it for nothing else but to regulate this third-class passenger traffic between Europe and South America. There is too little space provided for third-class passengers; also' they have too much liberty. They seem to do as they like. They smoke, strike matches, throw about stumps of cigars and pipe ashes, regardless of consequences. They also seem to sleep when and how they like in the most promiscuous manner.

The division of time on board for meals is good. Coffee at 7.30 a.m., breakfast at 10.30, dinner at 5 p.m., and tea at 8 p.m. This system would be a great improvement if adopted by the English lines, who divide the day more or less as follows:—Coffee at 7 a.m., breakfast at 9, lunch at 12, dinner at 5 p.m., and tea at 8. The lunch meal is a nuisance, and on the Italian system would be done away with, and besides contribute more to the health of the passengers.

The first and second-class occupy the grand dining-saloon, divided in the centre by a rich heavy damask curtain. The table service is the same for both; the difference is in the state room and berths, the second-class being somewhat smaller than the first, but I think better situated, being at the stern of the vessel. The first-class sleeping apartments are nearer the heat of the boilers, though larger in size and better lighted. There are two smoking-rooms with a good piano in each: the first measures 50 x 20 feet, and is very luxuriously fitted up; the second is in the stern sheets, very comfortable, but short of light. The quarter-deck, or promenade, is open to first and second indiscriminately, and greatly taken advantage of. As a rule, the food supplied cannot be objected to. It is curious, there is quite an over-service at table, while in the sleeping department there is quite a want of attendance, and the "attentions" connected with the water-closets anything but what they ought to be.

The baths are good, but are charged for at the rate of 1 franc. This ought not to be, as the supply of water outside the ship is plentiful enough, and the trouble to turn the cock to fill the bath by other lines is not considered an item of expense. Considering the bath in a health point of view, the company would be nearer the mark to give a premium to those who used the bath instead of charging.

The navigation of the vessel is well attended to—a commander, a captain and three mates, all very polite and seem to be intelligent men; but I hear on board that the crew is short in numbers for the work to be done. Judging from the dirty state of the ks,dec this may be true.

In the machinery department all are Italians. Personal cleanliness and style of dress are completely ignored. One of the officials in the engine-room had a collar of dirty, oily, used cotton-waste round his neck, which reminded me of one of A. Ward's characters, who anointed his hair with "sweet-scented cart grease." The engines are very dirty. It is a pity to see such fine work so neglected. They have been working all the way at an indicated horsepower of 4,500; they work as smooth as a watch, and with about the same noise.

We have 600 passengers on board, 510 3rd-class and 90 1st and 2nd, six life-boats, an over compliment to each would be 40 persons! No life belts in the berths or to be seen anywhere except about a dozen stuck round the rail of the quarter deck! During the passage I have not seen an officer on duty on the quarter deck! One *always* on the "bridge" and sometimes two. I presume the others are in the navigation room and on duty, as the safety of all on board certainly depends on them and the machinery department. The Regina Margherita is 137 meters long and 13½ meters wide, patent stearing gear, patent compasses, and all the newest inventions connected with the constantly improving methods in steam navigation. We have a barber-shop on board, and Mr Clip does a splendid business. I have not seen a log-line out during the voyage, though two days we were without the sun at 12 o'clock noon. Electric lights are all over the ship and in the saloons, and give no trouble; the light is pleasant, steady and continuous.

This splendid steamer was built and engined at Glasgow, and must be quite equal to the best vessel ever turned out from that famous workshop, though perhaps not the largest. When the Regina Margherita was delivered to the present company she must have looked dressed like a Queen at her coronation, but there is a deal of gilding off now, which ought not to be as all the decorations are of the most solid character.

The distance from Montevideo to San Vicente is 3720 miles; we have made this run in 11 days, six of which were with head winds. The weather has been exceptionally fine all the way. In seven days from this we expect to be in Genoa where I take rail for London via Calais and Dover arriving in London on the 19th day from Montevideo! I recommend this route to Englishmen; if they care to run the risk, it has the merit at all events of being a novelty. I shall now finish in the memorable words of the immortal Artemus' "I don't pretend to be a cricket and consequently the reader will not regard this 'ere lines as a crickatism."

Y.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

August 28th, 1885

The bullish breeze has now assumed the violence of a gale, and if Congress does not show more discrimination in the wording and contents of the laws it votes, we may all stand from under and prepare for a hurricane. The vote of the Senate, in yesterday's sitting, passing the bill of the financial committee staggered all. The IVth Art. of this financial bill stipulates that all obligations contracted, previous to the decrees of forced currency, can be cancelled with legal tender notes, no matter in what money the said obligations may have been contracted. This startling piece of financial legislation finds its eloquent reproval in the stiff rise in the premium on gold. There is still some hope left, as the bill must go before the Deputies, and the market is confident that the lower house will reject this most objectionable clause. The worst feature of this legislation is the distrust that it inspires, and, verily, after the approval of such financial theories, we need not be astonished if a bill be framed to put a stop to all contracts in gold under the pretext that since forced currency is in force documents drawn up in any other money are illegal. The feeling in the market to-day was one of great distrust, and the rise in the gold may be traced to the vote of the Senate.

The exchange market rules very firm, owing to scarcity of takers. The rate on London is firm at 47d and in francs at 4.94 to 4.96. The money market continues easy for paper, which is superabundant, but gold is very scarce. None of the private banks will lend gold, they refuse their best customers, and if this scarcity continues, there will be a flare-up at the settlement which promises to be the most exciting affair ever witnessed in the hall.

1441 squares of land in Azul have been bought by Mr Charque for 26,700 $m/n.

Mr Luzuriaga has bought 16 squares of land in Banfield for 245,000 $m/c.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Leibnitz arrived at Montevideo yesterday with 197,000 sovereigns for the National Bank and 50,000 sovereigns for the Provincial Bank. When we remember how this time last month the leading bears based their great speculative operation on the influx of this gold, and when we consider the slight importance that is at present attached to these shipments of the precious metal, one wonders at the extraordinary change and development that have widened the sphere, the elements and the power of the market. Only a month ago, speculative interests were greatly impressed and dealers, reckoning on experiences of the former crisis, were much shaken by the prospects of such an influx of gold. In 1878 and 1879 the landing of four hundred thousand sovereigns would have knocked the legs from under the speculative table, and the premium would have fallen from five to ten per cent. Many speculators round the ring fail to see the great change that has come over this market in the last five years; money has accumulated to an extraordinary degree and if hundred thousands of gold dollars shook the market five years ago, to-day millions fail to make much impression on the speculation. A glance at the last four settlements shews with what facility millions of gold dollars are absorbed by the market. The four hundred thousand sovereigns of the National Bank and the one hundred thousand of the Provincial Bank, that have arrived in the Tamar and in the Leibnitz, have not sufficed to check the rise in the premium, and we believe that if the banks were foolish enough to hurl all this gold on 'Change at the settlement, outsiders would buy up every dollar offered. If the Government and the banks think that they are able to control this market by the ruinous operation of shipping borrowed gold to throw away to greedy speculators, they were never more mistaken, and this is the opinion of the market.

The influence of the settlement may be detected in to-day's sudden rise in exchange. Fair amounts of exchange were passed this evening at par in both sterling and francs. This shews how the wind blows.

Mr Tate, who has arrived in from Chacabuco, was welcomed. He is Government Valuator out there and general collector of Contribucion Directa and other taxes, a most important person.

La Campeña publishes the following telegrams from the rural districts:—

Las Flores, August 26th

Camp bare.

In Pila water everywhere. Inundation of low-lying camps feared.

Animals in fair condition.

Pergamino, August 25th

No sale of any importance.

Camps so so. Sheep in good condition, cattle thin.

The soft weather and rain will soon bring them round.

Velasquez, August 25th

The Vecino rising rapidly.

Animals and camp in anything but good condition.

2,000 sheep sold at 32 % 'al corte'.

Tandil, August 25th

Camps bad; animals thin.

Arroyos overflowing banks, owing to rain.

Weather splendid to-day.

Bahia Blanca, August 25th

Naposta camps partly inundated.

Cattle and sheep very thin.

1,000 cows sold at 160 % 'al corte'.

Rojas, August 25th

Advices from Melincué and Loreto state animals in miserable condition and sheep dying.

August 29th, 1885

Mr J. Bell was welcomed to-day on his arrival from Loreto and Venado Tuerto. Affairs in that district he reports on the mend. Some farmers have done well, but others have lost considerably. Cattle are in fair condition, but sheep are thin.

The contractors of the City Improvement Works have sent a note to the Minister of the Interior, requesting the Government to pay for the expenses of those works in gold, or its equivalent in the legal tender. The depreciation of the currency must leave very heavy losses to the contractors, whose petition not only refers to future payments but to those already effected since the month of January, when the crisis broke out.

The Board of the City Improvement Works is now in another dilemma as the contract with engineer Bateman expired two days ago. The Board must necessarily renew the contract with the distinguished engineer, who will no doubt see the justice of the request. He must continue at the head of the works until they are completed; if this contract is not renewed, and if the works should not give satisfactory results when completed under the direction of other engineers, no blame and no protest can be raised against Mr Bateman. This is a serious question, since it affect works that have cost 5 millions sterling up to the present. As long as Mr Bateman figures as engineer of the works we may rely on their excellence and on his assiduous attention that they turn out satisfactory.

Speculative fancy must be playing a leading part in the startling news of some colleagues, with reference to the loan and financial negotiations of the Government abroad, and the Bolsa has grown so susceptible that there are visible signs of annoyance in many quarters, more or less injured by announcements that may, or may not be reliable. The official organ flatly contradicts the damaging statement that the four hundred thousand sovereigns, which arrived in the Tamar and Leibnitz, were shipped as an advance on the loan; it emphatically denies that the Government has pawned its National Bank Shares. According to our official colleague, the four hundred thousand sovereigns belong exclusively to the National Bank, and every sovereign has been paid for already. The Bank has not taken exchange, and there is no necessity on the part of the Bank to take bills, to pay for this gold. These statements are pretty clear and are a flat contradiction of the late rumors and assertions spread in the hall and launched in the columns of several colleagues. Whom are we to believe? The majority, no doubt, will attach more faith and more importance to the statements of the official organ than to the assertions of other papers; but there is such a strong feeling of incredulity in the market that very many will believe in nothing and will wait for the evidence of facts. How often has the speculation been "gulled" with the announcement that the Pellegrini loan had been signed and sealed? How often have we been deluded with the false promises of the State Banks, posting notices that they would draw for exchange? A lengthy catalogue of broken promises and false statements might be drawn up to prove the wisdom of those who now refuse to believe in any more specious assurances or declarations. The checkered record of the month covers only a short span of thirty days, but it is incredible what a vast compilation of false reports has been squeezed into such brief space.

If, under the present peculiar circumstances of the market, we can give credit to the very best authority, we may state that the "via crucis" of the Pellegrini loan is not yet at an end and that there are still faint hopes of settling the business. It is devoutly to be hoped that the last act of this financial comedy is at hand, since all are tired of the loan and look upon its failure as a most desirable consummation. Telegrams from London announce that Baring and Morgan have accepted all the proposed amendments and that Dr. Pellegrini returns to the R. Plate with the new bases of a fresh negotiation. The market is heartily sorry, but much importance is attached to the news, as it implies that the Government is very eager to make the loan. There is an amusing feature about Dr. Pellegrini's return. When he left the R. Plate he took with him a strong individuality, as agent of the Argentine Government, but a process of absorption has evidently taken place in his contact with the London and Paris bankers, since he returns with a duality of character; in one pocket he has the conditions of his Government and in the other those of the Syndicate. His return will give a livelier aspect to affairs, but the market and Congress are opposed to foreign loans at present.

August 31st, 1885

The gold market opened to-day at an early hour and with all the feverish symptoms that accompany an important settlement. The day dawned with the greatest uncertainty, and the first skirmishes of the speculation pointed to a heavy rise, but the gold from the Banks came to the rescue and prevented the market from rising to any great extent. One of the most efficient speculative weapons in the hands of the bears is the interest paid in passing operations from one month to another. This morning the bulk of these operations was passed at 2½ to 3 points. Such a tremendous difference brought immense amounts of gold on the market. All the Banks opened their vaults and lent metal freely at very high rates. One Bank lent to one of the cliques half-a-million dollars, and all lent more or less heavily. Gold came down from the Mount for the liquidation, and Montevidean exchange was offered this morning at 1 o/o discount. Holders of gold reaped a splendid harvest to-day.

The 'vencimientos' amounted to 21 million gold dollars, for operations transacted during official hours. If we add on business effected during afterhours, we may calculate the total 'vencimientos' of the month at 40 million National dollars. This is the heaviest gold settlement on record and beats all recollections of the gold speculation in the former crisis. It looks, however, as if the month of September will eclipse August in importance. The bulls promise to make matters lively, as the bulk of this month's speculation has been passed to September. The sales already effected for next month may be calculated at a minimum figure of 5 millions.

The brunt of this morning's contest was for cash and, under ordinary circumstances, the great plethora of gold might have shaken the bullish speculation to its foundation. The great bulk of cash transactions were closed at 46, whilst operations for the end of September were effected at an average of 43½ and 44. The average difference during the morning, from one month to another, was 2½, but large operations were transacted at 3. Operations for cash embraced $1,541,000. The market opened at 46, rose rapidly to 47, fluctuated nearly all morning at these rates, and closed at 45. About four hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of next month. Rates opened at 44, rose to 44½, and closed at 43. The market closed with a weak feeling all round, but there was an under-current of firmness in the speculation. About two million dollars were sold during official hours.

The two hundred thousand sovereigns of the R.M.S. Tamar were landed to-day, and the bullion of the Leibnitz, to the amount of £200,000, has gone to the Mint, where it will soon be transformed into shining Argentines. Gold "conformes" of the National Bank were in nearly everybody's hands to-day, and the fact led to the conclusion that the bank had sold gold to-day and on Saturday. It looks far more plausible that the bank has lent the gold, as it is sheer madness to sell the coin in the present condition of the market. The Board of the Bank ought to know that there is plenty of paper to take up all the gold it has received by the Tamar and Leibnitz and that the effect of this gold in the speculation can only be temporary.

On Saturday evening the first General Meeting of shareholders of the Filadelfia Estancia Company was held in the rooms of the Sociedad Rural, and it was unanimously decided, in view of the large number of shares subscribed for, that operations be immediately commenced. The Board of Directors was only elected, and is composed of the following members:—Chairman, H. O. Fielding; Directors, A W Percy, Dr. George B. Newland; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, L B Trant. New subscriptions can only be received till the 15th inst, which is the date fixed for the payment of all shares. The offices are at No. 33 Calle San Martin.

Over three million dollars gold were handed to the liquidator to-day. This large amount of gold was withdrawn by the bulls. This is one of the largest deliveries on record, and the fact of the bulls taking up all this gold shows the strong elements on which they rely. of the polite injunction of a British Premier who, tired of reading the voluminous correspondence of the British representative at Darmstadt, requested a greater economy in sealing wax. The Belgian company possess four leagues of fenced land, adjoining Mr. Runciman's large estate, in Venado Tuerto. Owing to the large increase of stock, they are now obliged to rent two leagues of land from Mr. Lett at 50,000 % per annum. The stock of the company is as follows:—

8,101 head of cattle
163 horses
4,449 sheep

We beg to inform our Belgian friends that this year they will be obliged to rent two more leagues of land, next year four leagues, and so on, to keep up with the increase of stock. Far better for the shareholders to take advantage of the present depreciation in the currency and to buy five more leagues of land in the vicinity of their estancia. It is sublimely ridiculous to see a foreign company reduced to four leagues of land. The fall in the value of stock and in rates of exchange has necessarily injured the company, and the dividend for 1884 only amounts to 6 o/o, although the cattle gave 2[illegible] o/o and the sheep 50½ o/o. On the other hand the shareholders must remember that this loss is amply compensated by the great increase in the value of the land. But the company must understand that on their present basis of four leagues of land they can do little and cannot expect much. They need ten leagues of land at least for their stock, and it would be well, if they secured the land at present prices.

September 1st, 1885

The funebrious aspect of the hall and the dead-and-alive state of affairs round the ring, showed at a glance that the liquidation of last month's mammoth operations was not quite settled this morning. Both bulls and bears looked very glum, and there was little inclination to operate whilst the settlement was still hanging fire. The speculation was dull and prices were nominal, as there was no market. The hall was enveloped in an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty.

A leading Argentine broker handed yesterday a check to the liquidator for the large amount of $1,956,000 m/n. This check, on one of the private banks, is about the largest ever handed to the Bolsa liquidator, who was rather amazed when he received the document. The bull ring bought in yesterday $2,600,000 m/n gold; the balance of the delivery was taken up by outsiders. One of the private banks, it is rumored, bought in or withdrew 1½ million dollars. These are large figures and show the proportions of gambling round the ring; some brokers think that the speculation is still growing.

The Congo has brought out to the River Plate seven beautiful Arab horses, two sires, four mares and a foal. Mr. Serantes, the leading estanciero, bought them in Syria; they were exhibited in Paris where they attracted great notice. We hope Mr. Serantes will exhibit them at Bullrich's or Tallaferro's mart.

Six months after publication of the Forced Currency law, all the notes in circulation must bear the seal of the Argentine Government. This is more a matter of form than anything else, but it may be accepted as a wish of the Government to give more visible guarantee to the circulation by taking over the responsibility of the issue of notes. All contracts, drawn up previous to the forced currency decrees, will be payable in this paper. This is a very bitter pill and injures many individuals and companies to a serious extent, but one of the most important features of the new law is that the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of Appeal in this Capital is already established, in this regard. Some parties cling to the hope that they may secure gold payments by going to law, and they base their arguments on decisions of the Supreme Federal Court. But legal matters have undergone great change since the last crisis. To-day this Capital has its own National Supreme Court and these forced currency lawsuits must go to this Court, which has decided in favor of the jurisprudence contained in the forced currency bill. This is a melancholy out-look, as there is no appeal that can reach the Supreme Federal Court in matters within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Capital. This is the best means to hunt foreign capital out of the country, and the wonder is that Congress is not aware of it.

Mr. A. G. Goodall, President of American Bank Note Company, New York, who has just arrived in the Plate, was warmly welcomed on 'Change by his numerous friends. We fear much that our friend Mr Goodall will do a lively business at the moment, since his beautifully engraven bank notes form the currency of this country. True it is, he brings millions and millions of dollars into the country, but his money, his art, his capital, all are paper, and if he brought us more gold and less notes we would look with less suspicion on his visit. However, even in 'curso forzoso' it is pleasant to be blessed with good notes, and his notes are the best and most famed in the Bank Note world. We wish him therefore a hearty welcome, and a full share of the business going.

Owners of National lands in the Vth Section of Buenos Ayres, will be glad to hear that at least they are about to get their titles, and in the Department of Engineers they are up to their eyes in business connected with this Section.

Advices from the Mo[illegible]a Luna districts are satisfactory. Camps, sheep and cattle are in excellent condition, and estancieros are doing well. Next year the trip from this city to that district will be a day's journey only.

Mr Balnes, auctioneer, has sold a 'manzana' of land, situated between Calles Rio Bamba, Paraguay, Charcas and Ayacucho, for 180,000$m/n. Seller, Mrs Cazon.

Messrs. Green & Johnson, the well-known shipbrokers, give the following in their important shipping circular of the fortnight:—

Principal exports since 15th August to 31st August, 1885:—

12,227 salted ox and cow hides
7,453 salted horse hides
39,665 dry ox and cow hides
417 dry horse hides
1,100 pipes tallow
100 bales hair
211 bales wool
2,330 bales sheepskins
149,992 bags maize
2,752 bags wheat
1,165 bags flour
1,090 bags linseed

General Remarks—

Steamers—

Market remains the same as mentioned in our last viz: fs.22½ to load maize in the river Parana, and fs.15 here, all in full per 1,000 kilos for Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk.

Sailing vessels—

There is always a small enquiry for vessels to load maize at fs.22 in the river Parana, and fs.18 in the Riachuelo, all in full per 1,000 kilos to Channel f.o.

Messrs. Stuart Williams & Co., shipbrokers of Montevideo, give the following shipping list under date September 1st, 1885:—

Vessels cleared for U. States since Aug. 1st:

Tycho Brahe for New York with 24,379 dry hides and 2 cases feathers.

Pascal for New York with 21,028 dry hides, 29 bales and 1 case feathers.

Shipments to the U. States for August:—

45,407 dry hides
29 bales hair
3 cases feathers

Previously 1885—	Total 8 months 1885—
232,618 dry hides	278,025 dry hides
46,425 dry kips	46,425 dry kips
4,481 bales wool	4,481 bales wool
156 bls hidecuttings	156 bls. hidecutgs
268 bales hair	297 bales hair
1,940 tons bones	1,940 tons bones
17 bales nutria	17 bales nutria
6 cases feathers	9 cases feathers
5 sundries	5 sundries

September 2nd, 1885

The Board of the National Bank are in negotiation with Lord Mayor Alvear for the purchase of the Colon Theatre, and it is rumored that there are probabilities of a successful arrangement. If the Lord Mayor succeed in selling the Colon to the Bank, the new Colon Theatre, proposed in the Boulevard Callao, will be immediately begun. The Municipality ought to make a brilliant business out of this operation, as a theatre can be built in Calle Callao for half the price of the old Colon building; and this fact points to the probable success of the business.

The Board of the City Improvement Works has ordered the payment of $160,000 m/n to Mr. Devoto, the contractor. It is stated that Mr. Devoto's petition to be paid in gold or its equivalent meets with favor in the Government House, but only so far as payments for materials bought abroad are concerned. With regard to payment of wages here, they must be met in the legal tender. Nothing, however, has been decided in this regard up to the present.

Exchange at the first-class drawing houses cannot be quoted higher than 46½, although some bank paper from Montevideo was passed to-day by the Italian Bank at 47, francs on Antwerp 4.94 and on Paris 4.92. They say that there are large takers in the market, also that over £100,000 London capital existing in this market will be shipped to London in obedience to telegrams.

The sale of 1½ leagues of land near Pergamino for $80,000 m/n is reported, but as yet we have not got full details.

The Senate has passed the Bill allowing Mr Ramos Mejia to make a port at Ajo and build wharves and store-houses. The concessionaire enjoys the privilege of charging port dues for wharfage and storage, but he cannot exceed the limits fixed for such charges in the Huergo Port of the Riachuelo and in the stores of the Catalinas Wharf Company. After twenty years all the port works, wharves and stores fall to the Government. This is a most important concession, and if successfully carried out, Ajo will prove a formidable competitor to Bahia Blanca. An English engineer who has resided some time in Ajo informs us that the place enjoys excellent situation and is well suited for the construction of a port, if the small river be thoroughly dredged. A few amendments were introduced by the Senate into the original bill, but the scheme passed without any opposition.

One thousand 'novillos' in Juarez are reported sold at 12 m/n per head. Buyer, Mr. Arrotea.

The returns of the B. Ayres Custom House for the last eight months amount to 16½ millions, against 14,400,000 m/n for the same period last years. The nominal difference in favor of this year amounts to two millions, but owing to the heavy depreciation of paper the returns are in reality under those of 1884.

The returns of the Custom House of Montevideo, for last month, amounted to $448,000. This figure is under the monthly average.

The Rosario Custom House gave 248,000 m/n returns for last month.

Mr. White, the talented Head of the Department of National Engineers, is at present busily engaged drawing up a scheme to transfer to private enterprise and capital the construction and working of several lines of railway, owned or proposed by the Government. This great project is specially connected with the contemplated lines to Posadas, capital of Misiones. The idea is excellent and reflects much credit on Mr. White.

The swift steamer Nord America will resume her R. Plate route on the 3rd November. She is posted to leave Genoa on that date for this port.

September 3rd, 1885

The gold market resumed its old channel to-day and affairs at the ring ruled active. The liquidation is being rapidly closed and next week the whole affair will have been forgotten. The gold speculation, meantime, looks feeble and operations this morning shewed a falling tendency. The bulls are in the background and are apparently doing little or nothing; it may suit their interest to favor a fall in the gold premium this fortnight, but they will, no doubt, fight for a rise as the end of the month draws near.

The official organ, whose opinions are always read with interest, had a lengthy article this morning on the cause of the present high premium on gold. Our colleague arrives at the conclusion that the direct cause is the superabundance of paper money in this market, and proposes as a remedy that the circulation of notes of the Provincial Bank be reduced by ten millions. This advice, however, comes too late, as the busy season is at hand and nobody in his senses can dream of a restriction of discounts at a moment when every paper dollar will be needed to supply the wants of the farmer. A discretional restriction of discounts should have been called out by both Nat. and Provincial Banks four months ago, when the demand for money in the produce market stopped, and all the paper in the country was swept into this market to find employment. As far as we can glean, our colleague advocates increased issue of paper in favor of the National Bank and restriction of issue against the Provincial Bank, on the plea that the former has to meet the demands of the whole country with an issue of 28 millions, whilst the latter has merely to supply the province and city of Buenos Ayres, and enjoys a circulation of 27 millions. It would appear that the Provincial Bank is in very bad odour in national circles, and the tone of the official organ confirms the suspicion.

The chief feature in stocks and shares to-day was the sudden jump in National Bank Certificates. The scrip advanced five points, and the jump gave rise to much curiosity. Several hundred certificates changed hands for cash at 109—with 70 o/o paid up. The forced currency bill ought to give the stock a considerable spurt, as the shareholders may rely on heavy dividends, if the bill is made law. Cedulas looked firmer to-day. Cedulas E changed hands at 80½, F at 80½ and G at 87½. In spite of the sudden rise in the scrip of the National Bank no paid-up shares were sold this morning.

The Rosario "matadero" slaughtered last month:—

2,542 head of cattle
7,421 sheep.

The following are the trade figures of the Rosario Custom House for last month:—

Imports....	$ 972,489m/n.
Exports....	1,056,605
	$2,029,094m/n.

Custom dues—

Imports....	$282,362.88m/n
Exports....	17,651.67
	$300,014.55m/n

The amount of dues collected during the month was 248,300 m/n. The export of Bolivian produce in transit amounted to 354,996 m/n.; in former years this item used to be considerably larger, but since the close of the West Coast war this Bolivian transit trade has been falling off rapidly.

Advices from Tucuman announce that a firm of that market has sold two thousand bags of sugar of first quality at $2 m/n per arroba. The price paid shows the firm position of the article. Some sugar factories will stop crushing next fortnight, but the majority will continue working up to the end of the month. The sugar this year is better than last season and there is a fair increase in the quantity. The La Esperanza factory has turned out 125,000 arrobas of sugar this season. Mr. W. Posse's splendid factory will probably turn out 200,000 arrobas.

We hear that the 1½ league of land, in the district of Pergamino, referred to in our last issue, was sold by Messrs Gomez & Olivera for 85,000$m/n; the stock on the camp, comprising 4,000 cows, 16,000 sheep and 800 mares, was not sold.

The Rio Negro land bill granting 'estancias' to all the officers who took part in the great expedition of 1878, was passed in Congress yesterday. Some splendid lands in the valley of the Rio Negro will soon throw in on the market. There are already several leagues offering in front of the island of Choele-Choel. Estancias in the Rio Negro are baronial estates, with rivers, innumerable lakes, woods and beautiful scenery. There are, however, so-called 'travesias' that are not worth the ashes of a paper cigarette.

September 4th, 1885

The greatest hit that the bullish speculation could receive is the sanction of the Forced Currency Bill, at present before the Deputies. The IVth clause of the bill creates such a whirlwind in the market that the bill has been very properly dubbed a Repudiation Act. If this bill is made law, we may imagine the dust that will be kicked up in the London market, where the bill will be considered rank repudiation. Such legislation will hunt capital out of the country, and will produce a state of affairs, similar to that we are witnessing in Chile. It is needless to state that opinions are divided in this market, as many local interests are favored by the bill, but the sweeping majority of the people condemn the bill and the ruinous policy therein advocated. The success of this bill will be a triumph for the bulls.

The official organ continues its strong attacks against the inflated emission of the Provincial Bank. Our colleague advises the deputies to introduce several important amendments into the Bill, the principal one to reduce the issue of the Provincial Bank to 17 millions. There is not the slightest doubt that the main cause of the very high premium on gold is the plethora of paper money, but as we have stated before it is idle to propose a restriction of the circulation on the eve of the busy season, when the circulation of both State banks will hardly suffice to meet the demands of the farmers. If the truth be told, there is a visible desire to maim the Provincial Bank and increase the power of the National Bank, and such undisguised hostility in such influential quarters is beginning to seriously preoccupy the market, as antagonism in these banking matters affects the market far more than the banks. The whole market is talking of the matter, and comments on the question are pretty strong in all quarters. Instead of working in harmony, of pulling together through the shoals of the crisis, we see one bank attacked; a further issue of paper money advocated, on one hand, a restriction advised on the other; and, to crown the bungling, the Senate votes repudiation in the Forced Currency Bill and the Deputies are expected to follow suit.

There were rumors in the market to-day that telegrams had arrived from London announcing that all hopes of patching up the loan business may be abandoned. This sounds strange, at a moment when all are awaiting the arrival of the national commissioner to see matters mended in this regard. It is generally opined that if the Forced Currency Bill is made law the loan business will fall through, owing to the bad impression that such a measure would make in the London market. What frightened millions of capital out of the country last year was the imminence of forced currency and the uncertainty that hung around the forced currency legislation or repudiation, which all condemn in the strongest terms.

The market will be glad to hear that Mr Oldham, the popular manager of the Montevideo Telegraph Company, has acceded to the request of the Pagaré Committee, and that henceforth telegrams will be payable in paper or gold, at the option of the sender.

Fifty thousand sovereigns were shipped from England yesterday for account of the Provincial Bank. The Bank Boards should study the causes of such a stiff premium in the face of such large remittances of specie. The market has risen for the last two months, in spite of the arrival of £400,000 for the National Bank and of from two to three hundred thousand for the Provincial Bank.

If we except the members of the Bolsa, everything in the Calle Piedad exchange building will be brand, flaming new. The old porter pleaded to take an old piece of furniture and his bell, but even the bell will be new, and the only relics of the Calle San Martin that will grace the new building are the personnel and members of the Bolsa. The change will be great, and the habitués of the hall will not feel comfortable in the new building, until the polish is worn off the chairs and benches and the first monthly settlement is inaugurated in a manner satisfactory enough to wipe out the recollections of the last liquidation held in the Calle San Martin.

The following are the tenders presented to-day to the Board of Railways of this Province for the supply of 18,000 tons of Cardiff coals in 1886:—

	At Bs. Ayres.	At Pta. Lara.	At S. Nicolas.
			P. Ton
	$ m/n.	$m/n	$m/n.
Estevan Barzane......	10	11	10
Rivolti Carboni........	10	10	10
Portalis Frs, Carbonier	9 95	11	11 25
M Garreste & Co........	10 75	11 75	11 75
Francoini..............	10 45	10 45	10 45
Arthur & Co............	10 70	11 70	11 70
Storri.................	10 20	10 90	10 99
Olaso y Ayarragaray....	10 75	11 75	11 75
A Bianchi..............	9 50	9 80	10 30
			p. 1000 ks
Melara y Marti.........	9 50	10	10

Mr. Bianchi's is the most favorable tender, as he offers per English ton, whilst Messrs. Melaza & Marti's proposal is only per 1,000 kilos.

Our Rosario colleague state that rents in that go-ahead town are going to the skies, in view of the scarcity of houses and of the incredible increase in population and business. Houseowners are getting unprecedented returns on their capital and everybody is complaining of the extortionate demands of landlords. Small dwellings, with five rooms, at six squares from the Plaza, are easily rented now at $60 and 70 m/n. What is the Building Company doing? Are the Board and the shareholders asleep? The squeeze for houses in Rosario appears to be far greater than in B. Ayres.

September 5th, 1885

The fine steamer Hildegarde left the Boca yesterday with the fifth cargo of frozen mutton from Messrs Sansinena & Co's freezing establishment. She took 6000 sheep and a full cargo of general produce, over 2000 tons, the largest cargo ever shipped from the Riachuelo.

Advices from the Nueve de Julio report fires in the camps. The severe weather has been followed by heavy mortality amongst the lambs. Lambs are not in good condition and animals are thin. Fires are now reported in Guamini; cows are reported sold at 162 m/c per head.

Eight hundred cows have been sold in Juarez at 7 m/n per head. Heavy rains have fallen in the district.

Two thousand sheep in Carmen have been sold at 36 m/c per head.

One thousand head of cattle are reported sold beyond Rojas at 6.75 m/n per head.

Five hundred mares have been sold in Lincoln at 82 % per head.

6,000 capones are reported sold in the North at 51 % per head.

Mr. Fernandez has purchased 600 picked cows in Azul at 12 m/n per head.

Messrs. Drabble have bought 2,000 capones in Mercedes at 50 % per head for the freezing establishment.

Mr. Gonzabal, of Patagones, has bought 2,000 cows in Bahia Blanca at 6 m/n per head. These animals go to his estancia in the Rio Negro.

Rosario advices:—

Steamer Hogarth arrived Sept. 23rd and sailed 28th with 3,000 dry hides, 1,203 salted hides, 4,400 bags linseed, 419 pks. minerals. The Argentine steam lighter arrived on 24th and received 150 tons railway material from Hogarth for the Entre Riano Railway. Same steamer Coma brought out from England 450 tons of railway material for above railway. Coma sailed for Parana on 26th, discharged her cargo and arrived at San Lorenzo September 3rd to load a full cargo of wheat for Boca. Archimedes arrived on 27th ult. and sailed on 31st with 5[illegible]0 tons maize and 24 pkgs. specie. Steamer B[illegible]el arrived on 31st and proceeded to Messrs Jewell's new deposit to receive 1,000 tons of maize for Liverpool, discharging at same time her Liverpool outward cargo in lighters. This is rather unusual for Rosario; as a rule the steamers of late, having so much railway material to discharge either accomplish it at railway wharves or discharge into lighters and then steam to some of the barracas to receive their cargo. Messrs. Jewell's new deposits possess a fine shoot, are well built, and have a capacity for 40,000 bags. They are in a good safe situation, and chain moorings are to be put down.

The following are the figures in detail of the returns of the Custom House for last month:—

Import dues..........	$1,409,730.50
Additional dues	42,502.73
Storage...............	26,189.99
Export dues...........	33,739.49
Additional dues	51.75
Interests	3,583.60
Fines, 2 o/o	2,511.04
Custom House wharf..	278.40
Light dues	8,199.67
Pilots	280.00
Port dues	3,355.80
Stamp	6,331.80
Riachuelo.............	13,388.54
Riachuelo wharf.......	7,218.65
15 o/o increase in import tariff..........	200,590.90
Ditto in export	4,781.39
Total..	$1,762,734.45

Collected:—

Cash	$1,625,346.07
Bills.....	137,388.38

We extract from Messrs. Stuart, Williams & Co.'s important shipping list from Montevideo, under date Aug. 1st to Sept. 1st, 1885, the following:—

Charters effected since August 1st—

Tremont to load general cargo at hence to New York at $1,800.

John Gill ditto part cargo at hence to Valparaiso, 16s per ton.

Vasa do crushed bones at hence to New York, $2.50 per ton.

Runer do bone-ash at hence to Antwerp, 15s

Thalassa do dry hides at hence to Boston, ¾ cts. per lb

Giovanni M. do bone-ash at hence to Channel, 14s 6d

Monarchia do coal at hence to Rio Grande, 5:500 reis.

Moody do general cargo at hence to Rio Grande, 11:000 reis.

Michele B. do bones at hence to New York, $4.50 cts.

Maria B. Kohrest do mules at hence to Mauritius, 60 o/o of profits.

Kalisto do lumber at Brunswick to Montevideo, $15

Thomas do wheat at Chupat to B. Ayres, $10 (Argt.)

Blanco do coal at hence to Rio Grande, 15s

Blanco do maté at Paranagua to Montevideo ½ real per @

William do lumber at Pensacola to B. Ayres, $16

Vessels in distress in port—

Brit. barque Wandering Sprite abandoned by crew on the English Bank, was towed off and brought in here, and is now discharging for further survey.

Brit. bkt. City of Charlottetown has been condemned and sold by auction, the hull fetching $1,750. The cargo also has been sold to pay expenses.

Brit. barque Florence Chipman loaded with coal, lost on the English Bank and became a total wreck. Crew saved, but lost their effects.

Brit. steamer Gainsford still ashore at Castillos Grandes.

Freight Report—

We are still unable to report any improvement in freights from the R. Plate, which is, however, only in accordance with our prediction of last month, when we expressed the opinion that no sensible rise in rates was to be looked before beginning of next season say in November.

On the whole there has been rather a drop, and those quoted as ruling last month for grain from the Parana and B. Ayres have hardly been maintained, it being now difficult to obtain fs.25 per ton from the former or fs.20 from the latter.

The list of charters effected by sailing vessels requires no comment.

September 7th, 1885

The new exchange building was inaugurated to-day, under the damp and cheerless influence of inclement weather. The main features of the inauguration were a rather laughable procession through the streets, a stiff rise in the price of gold, champagne in discretion and sandwiches 'ad libitum'. The members are proud of the new building, but they felt decidedly uncomfortable in it, and there was a deep growl to-day from the many hundreds who were afflicted with colds, chilly feet or rheumatism.

The lives of the members are too precious to be sacrificed to the clap-trap appearance of a mosaic pavement, and such is the discontent in this regard that very many members have resolved to frequent the Bolsa as little as possible, unless the Camara Syndical put down a wooden floor; in winter the hall and ring will be dismally cold with the present pavement. Brokers who had never suffered from cold feet or rheumatism before, adjourned to lunch to-day with these complaints in their legs and with the fixed determination in their heads that the Camara Syndical should take measures to provide more comforts for those who are obliged to remain nearly all day in the hall.

As the members stood shivering in the grand hall, admiring the ceiling, the British, Argentine, B. Ayrean, Belgian, German and French escutcheons on the walls of the top gallery, they buttoned their top-coats and held on to their hats to resist the cold blast of the East wind that entered by Plaza Mayo and rushed through the building to the Calle Piedad entrance. The current of air at times assumed the violence of a gale and drove many people out of the hall. Such serious drawbacks should be avoided, as they produce a most disagreeable impression, especially on a cold and wet day, and in an atmosphere impregnated with fresh paint and damp, from the furniture and walls.

The above remarks are in connection with the health and comfort of the members, but much remains to be said with regard to the internal arrangements in regard to business. First and foremost, nearly all object to the dark nook into which the ring has been relegated. The ring hall is not lofty enough, and the noise drowns the voices of the brokers; there is a lack of light, as nobody in the hall, without a first-rate telescope, can detect the quotations on the black board; and lastly, the pillars in the hall are so large, and points of communication with the brokers are so few and so small that principals cannot get to see their brokers and see nothing of what is going on. The precincts of the ring are too narrow, and the crowd is as great an inconvenience in the new building as in the old one. The members of the Bolsa all complain of the position of the ring, and sooner or later the magic circle must be transferred to the great hall, where there is more room and all can see what is going on. The present arrangement is ludicrous and is disliked by all.

When we consider what an enormous improvement the new Bolsa is when compared with the old one, it strikes one that there is too sharp a spirit of criticism and that the members may be rather fastidious and exacting; but it is unfortunately too true that there are many reasonable grounds of complaint, and in some regards the old place, bad as it was, can be held up as an example to be followed in the new building. When draughts, cold felt, rheumatism put in a plea alongside with deficient light and faulty accommodation at the ring, the Camara Syndical ought to pay heed and remove the causes of complaint.

Mr. Gonzalez Arrascaeta, the well-known landbroker, sold to-day eight leagues of land in the VIIth Section of National lands; price reserved, but supposed to be $100,000 % per league. Seller, Mr. Monsegur.

The news from Europe about wool is most unfavorable; it would seem now that the supply is greater than the world's consumption. We feel for our friends in New Zealand and Australia, who will suffer most by the fall in the wool market, as River Plate farmers are always somewhat saved by curso forzoso.

Mr. R. F. Whiteside, representative of the great Milner's Safe Co., limited, who has arrived from Montevideo, was welcomed on 'Change. The Milner safes are well known in the R. Plate as some of the very best manufactured in England, and many of the large houses here are supplied with those safes in preference to any other. Mr. Whiteside will start immediately for Rosario, and we recommend him to extend his trip to Cordoba and Tucuman, as the country is growing so fast that now people who buy safes have something to put into them.

Messrs. F. Bustamante, A. Roca and G. Soler have bought five manzanas of land, belonging to Mr. M. Sneider, in the vicinity of the Calle Santa Fé, for 185,000 m/n. Mr. Soler, it is rumored, will build a theatre on his part of the land.

Sheep in Azul are dying by the thousand. A leading estanciero has lost no less than 18,000 in his flocks. The animals are suffering from the disease known as saguaipé.

September 9th, 1885

The gold market opened this morning with all the lazy features that generally follow a holiday, and the speculation round the ring ruled dull and uninteresting all day. Brokers cannot get rid of the uneasy sense of novelty about the surroundings, and all the elderly members are much out of humor, owing to the chill that rises from the pavement. Some brokers left the ring, complaining of rheumatism; all gouty subjects are in favor of a return to the old Bolsa building in the Calle San Martin. The hall, however, looked splendid; all the damp and bleak impressions of Monday disappeared under the genial glow and light of a strong sun, and complaints were no longer so loud nor so numerous. If the Camara Syndical lays matting round the ring and the grand hall, opens a few more skylights in the brokers' parlour, puts up railing at both extremities of the latter department in order to allow communication on three sides with the brokers, and induces the marker to chalk his figures double the present size, all grounds for complaint will be removed. A few more benches, chairs and tables are also much needed in the hall.

There was a bearish feeling in gold circles, and the wavering aspect of the premium pointed downward all morning. The weak feeling was traced to a rumor that the loan was done at last; how, nobody knew, but done at all events, although the Argentine commissioner is at sea with all the documents and conditions in his pockets. The report, it is said, came from high quarters and referred, not so much to the fact, as to the certainty of the loan being done. This morning's bearish breeze is the signal for the rehearsal of the old hash about Pellegrini and the loan. The market will again be afflicted with concocted stories and reports for the next fortnight, until the commissioner arrives, when the fun will begin. Although the loan has become a threadbare subject on 'Change, it can be still used as a powerful speculative weapon to sway the market for a day, perhaps for a week, but not much longer. The market is heartily tired of the topic, and the general belief is that the loan means temporary relief and a greater squeeze, a higher premium, and a tighter state of affairs afterwards, unless the Government turn over a new leaf, lay up the fleet, reduce the army, and begin to economize on a heavy scale.

The new exchange building has infused fresh life into the great Calle Piedad Bank Square. The many new buildings in course of construction, the stir of half a dozen coffee houses and the presence of the brokers' gigs have changed the aspect of the square completely. The fine new house at the corner of the Calle 25 de Mayo, belonging to Mr. Bernasconi, is rapidly approaching completion. Mr. Bernasconi, we hear, rented this three-story house to Mr. Laborde for $1,200 m/n gold per month rent. The fortunate lessee is subletting the property and gets already $1,200 gold for the ground floor alone, and makes a splendid profit out of the two top stories. Mr. Bernasconi offered Mr. Laborde 90,000 m/n to rescind the contract, but the latter refused. This shews the value of property and the price of rents in the vicinity of the Bolsa. The removal of the Exchange is a great loss to the Calle San Martin; its old busy corner at Cangallo is now deserted and all the life and bustle have fizzled out of the old, historic place.

If the present spell of fine weather continues, shearing will begin in some districts of the Province in a fortnight, and new wool will be seen in the Once and Constitucion markets early next month. As the majority of the flocks are in thin condition, both in the South and West, it is probable that shearing will only become general in the end of December. The flocks in some Southern and far Northern districts are in very poor condition. The season has been the reverse of satisfactory for sheepfarming interests, and the news from Europe is not very agreeable.

Telegrams from Valparaiso quote banking exchange on London at 23d. and commercial paper at 23½d. Sovereigns are at 98 per cent premium. This is a slight improvement since last advices.

Partial surveys are being already made for the extension line of the Transandine Railway from the town of Mercedes to this city. The concessionaires have not yet decided where to fix the terminus in this city. This looks like business.

European politics are the bane of the Montevidean Bolsa, where the slightest alarm is felt with incredible intensity. The melancholy row between Spain and Germany completely upset the bulls on Monday, and the favorite Unifieds weakened considerably after a very brisk speculation. There was a slight improvement in exchange on Monday. Fair amounts were passed at 50⅝ on London. Nothing was done on the continent. Small amounts were passed on Buenos Aires at ½ discount gold.

Freights continue dull, but owing to less steam tonnage in port there is a slightly firmer tendency for the moment. The principal produce going forward consists of maize. The supply of the grain is much greater than had been expected.

To-day, for the first time on record two large consignments of Tucuman sugar arrived at the Once, over 2000 bags. It seems impossible, yet it is the fact, Argentine sugar selling in the Once alongside Argentine wool and hides; a good deal of the sugar was sold this morning at 2.20 per arb. Heavy consignments of mani are also arriving at the Once and move off as fast as they come in; and as for maize it is perfectly incredible the quantity of maize offering. No one in either plaza ever supposed there was so much maize in the country.

Mr C Casado, of Rosario, was welcomed on 'Change; he reports the greatest progress at all the Santa Fé colonies, and says that the Central Argentine Railway brought in this year 40 per cent more wheat than in 1884, and that if the new crop comes out all right it will surpass that of 1885.

Mr Cadmus, who has arrived up from Curumalan was welcomed on 'Change; he says the growth of the colonies down there is something wonderful and none of the people at Curumalan lost sheep or cattle this year.

We heard on 'Change that for one colony in this province, the empresario bought to-day 25 reaping machines and has 25 more coming out. This shows the rapid development of agriculture in the province of Buenos Aires.

Messrs. McNally, Newbery, Kimball and Small and several other American gentlemen have bought 180 leagues of land from the Paraguayan Government. These lands are situated in the Paraguayan Chaco, on the banks of the Pilcomayo, a deep river, with plenty of water for large vessels. The lands are heavily timbered and beautifully situated. We hear of a party, at present in Paraguay, who is applying for no less than 700 leagues of land in the Chaco territory. Lands in the North are coming to the front.

Mr. Latzina's trade figures for last month show that imports through the Custom House of this city continue heavy and that exports compare favorably with last month's figures. Imports, last month, show a considerable increase when compared with those of July or with the figures of the same month last year; it is worthy of remark that in July people began to be convinced that consumption was falling-off and that the market was on the eve of considerable shrinkage. This opinion was confirmed to a certain extent, as the imports of July were much under the average and none suspected the spurt that has taken place since. Last month, strange to say, was a far heavier import month than June, February, March or April, being nearly equal to May, but considerably under January. The following comparative figures of the monthly imports for the last eight months and the same period last year will be read with interest:

	1884	1885
January....	$4,973,000	$8,143,000
February...	3,320,000	4,977,000
March......	5,598,000	5,998,000
April......	6,018,000	4,235,000
May........	7,161,000	7,745,000
June.......	5,803,000	5,095,000
July.......	7,183,000	4,417,000
August.....	6,838,000	7,071,000

The official totals for the above figures of imports are—

	1884	1885
Eight months..	$47,637,000	49,169,000

Thus, this market continues importing on a scale even heavier than that of last year, when the believers in the balance of trade theory asserted that the crisis was the natural result of excessive importation. It looks anomalous, that forced currency, with its many concomitant evils, has not checked consumption in the market, especially if we consider that gold has been at an average premium of 40 o/o and paper money at a discount of 28 o/o. It may be that consumers do not yet feel the pinch of such depreciation, but its effect must be felt sooner or later, and the results will be visible in reduced consumption.

The exports of last month shew a slight increase compared with last July, but not much to speak of. The exports of the eight months, however, show a very satisfactory increase, compared with the same period of the previous year. In spite of the great fall in the value of raw materials in the markets of consumption, the production of this country continues advancing in a very rapid ratio. The following are the figures of exports through the B. Ayres Custom House for the last eight months, compared with the same period of the previous year. The figures will be read with much interest:—

	1884	1885
January....	$7,183,000	$5,705,000
February...	5,771,000	9,162,000
March......	5,071,000	7,762,000
April......	5,623,000	7,282,000
May........	3,862,000	3,920,000
June.......	3,449,000	1,906,000
July.......	3,650,000	2,627,000
August.....	1,872,000	2,682,000

The official totals for the above eight months are:—

	1884	1885
Eight months..	$36,592,000	44,454,000

An average of five years shews that the trade figures of B. Ayres amount to 81 o/o of the total imports and 68 o/o of the total exports of the Republic. Starting on this basis, we may calculate the total trade of the Republic for the eight months, as follows:—

Import 8 months.. $60,700,000 m/n
Export do 65,373,000

At the end of this year, the trade of the country will probably shew a heavy excess of exports over imports. The value of the exports of this year will probably reach one hundred million dollars; no wonder the crisis is not felt.

The Custom House returns for the eight months were $15,693,345, against $14,069,433 m/n for the same period of 1884.

The fine Lamport & Holt steamer Leibnitz took the following large cargo:—

788 dry hides
20,221 bags cereals
226 bales skins, &c
6 cases merchandise
87 pipes tallow
27 ½-pipes tallow
1,117 bales beef
200 sheep alive
48 pkgs specie from Rosario, value $28,869, £9,014
6 boxes specie from B. Ayres, value £33,888

One cabin and 7 steerage passengers.

Mr. Gmo. Printzenskold, shipbroker of Rosario, in his important monthly shipping circular, under date Sept. 1st, 1885, gives the following:—

Exports since August 1st, 1885—

41,121 dry ox and cow hides
6,014 salted hides
20 bales wool
200 bales sheepskins
175 bales goatskins
76 bales hair
16 bales sundries
1,313,850 kilos wheat
615,980 kilos linseed
5,379,110 kilos maize
80,000 kilos bran
24 bars silver
2,348 packages silver alloy
441,000 kilos bones
33,200 kilos horns
4,643 bales hay
560 tons limestone
230,300 kilos flour.

BIRTHS

On the 30th ult., at estancia Manantiales, Azul, Mrs J Davis of a son.

On August 24th, at 67 Avenida Montes de Oca, wife of F. C. Cook, of a son.

On the 6th inst. at 269 Calle Brazil, the wife of Thos. Robertson, of a son.

On August 5th, at Rosario de Santa Fé, the wife of Arthur H. Baines, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 28th July, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, by the Rev. James Rushton, M.A., Rector of Long Stowe Cambridgeshire, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cadman, M.A., Rector, William, elder son of William Rodger, of Oaklands, Spital, Cheshire, to Ida Mary, only child of the late Alexander James Black, of H.M. War Office, London.

On the 17th August, at the Church of San Miguel, William Bigoe, fourth son of the late William Bigoe Armstrong Esq., Garry Castle, King's County, Ireland, to Anna, only daughter of the late Don Jose M Soler, of this city, and widow of Count Alexis de Manow.

On the 24th inst., at the family residence, estancia San Carlos, Colonia R. O. del U., first by the Juez de Paz of the 1st district, and afterwards by the Rev. James Smith D. D., Ernest Osborne Crocker, of Montevideo, to Lucy Ellen Allen. No cards.

On the 26th inst., at 927 Calle Cuyo, by the Rev. Dr Smith, of the Scotch Church, Mr Robert Urie, to Miss Sarah Hamilton.

On the 28th July 1885, at St Andrew's, Wells Street, London, by the Revd. B Webb, Vicar, William Walker, second son of the late William Walker Heasman, of East Grinstead, Sussex, to Amalia Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Edward Charles van Fowinkel, of Buenos Aires.

On 3rd of September, at 351 Calle Cerrito, by the Revd. James Smith D.D., Alfred Richard, youngest son of the late Richard Martin of Tavistock, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late John B. Long of Buenos Aires.

DEATHS.

On the 26th of August, at Esperanza, Santa Fe, Francis Alfred, the beloved son of Charles F y Annie Collins, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On 22nd August, at the Arroyo Grande, Department of Colon, Entre Rios, John Campbell Sinclair, aged 40.

On August 20th, at Montevideo, Alice Ann, wife of William C Heritage, aged 62.

On August 25th, in Buenos Aires, Mathew Huggins, aged 69 years.

On the 2nd inst., of apoplexy, James Graham, native of Glasgow, and an old resident of Buenos Aires. Scotch paper please copy.

On the 28th August, at Chascomus, Mary Ellen Blacke, aged 58, wife of William Blacke.

Ferro Carril Central
Argentino

Se avisa a los Sres. Accionistas que, desde el Viernes 11 del corriente, se pagará un dividendo de 6 o/o que, con el 4 o/o pagado en curso del corriente año, hacen 10 o/o por el año 1884.

Ocurrase al Escritorio de N Bouwer, Reconquista 32, todos los dias habiles, desde las 10 a.m. hasta las 12 del dia.

78 s9 12

REMATES
POR
ADOLFO
BULLRICH
& CIA.

Resumen de los Remates
DE
ANIMALES
A efectuarse en el mes de
SETIEMBRE

Viernes 11

Remate de 22 Carneros Lincoln de la Cabaña Harwood Mackinder, importados por Runciman y Cia, Alsina 78 a las 2.

Sabado 12

3° Remate del Sr Dn. Benjamin Nazar, Cabaña Nuestra Señora de Pilar, 120 Carneros Rambouillet, Alsina 78 a las 2.

237 j30 xp

Martes 15

Remate de los Señores Senillosa hnos, cabaña San Felipe en Ayacucho, 20 Carneros Rambouilled en Alsina 78 a las 2

Martes 15

2° Remate del Sr. Archibald Bell, 20 Carneros Lincoln, en Alsina 78, a las 3.

Miercoles 16

Remate de 7 Potrillos y Potrancas, sangre Percherona, procedentes del Establecimiento La Quinua del Sr. Dr Don Santiago Luro, en Alsina 78, a las 2.

Jueves 17

Ultimo lote de 25 carneros Rambouillet del Sr. D Jose M Lozano, Cabaña fundada por el Sr Plomer en las Heras, en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Jueves 17

15 Carneros Lincoln, importados por el Sr F S Wallace, en Alsina 78, a las 3.

Domingo 20

Remate Feria en la Estancia La Figura, propiedad del Sr Miguel Uribilarrea, partido de Cañuelas, a las 12

Lunes 21

5to y Ultimo Remate de los Sres. Eduardo Olivera hnos., Cabaña Las Acacias, 30 Carneros Rambouillet Argentino en Alsina 78, a las 2.

Lunes 21

25 Ovejas Lincoln, sangre pura del Señor Juan A Brown, La Campana en Alsina 78 a las 3.

Martes 22

Remate de los Señores Senillosa hnos., Cabaña El Venado partido de Pila, 20 Carneros Rambouillet en Alsina 78, a las 2.

Jueves 24

Remate de los Señores Francisco Chas e hijos, cabaña El Rosario, 50 Carneros Negretes Argentinos en Alsina 78 a las 2.

Domingo 27

Remate Feria en el Establecimiento San Martin, propiedad del Señor Don Vicente L. Casares en el partido de Cañuelas a las 12.

POR LOS MISMOS
UN ESTABLECIMIENTO
DE
CAMPO
SITUADO
En el partido de
LINCOLN
A cuatro leguas de Junin con los ferro-carriles del Oeste y Transandino
DENOMINADO
SANTO DOMINGO
2 17/1000 leguas cuadradas alambrados de acero, con excelentes poblaciones, corrales, montes, pozo surgente, etc.
En nuestra casa
78—ALSINA—78
El Viernes 18 de Setiem.
A las 2 p.m.

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado por orden terminante de sus propietarios.

El establecimiento arriba indicado, situado en el cuartel 5°, partido de Lincoln, denominado Santo Domingo cuya area se compone de 2:17/000 leguas cuadradas, lindando por el Norte con D. Joaquin Ledesma, al Sud con D Antonio Lopez (hoy sus herederos) y Francisca Nobo; al Este D Francisco Sosa, al Oeste D Juan Henestrosa; perfectamente alambrado por sus cuatro costados, con alambre de acero de Creusot, 6 hilos, postes a 10 varas, varillas intermedias de alambre torcido.

Las poblaciones se componen: la estancia principal casa de azotea con 3 piezas, cocina y un cuartito. Otra casa con 4 piezas para el servicio; una casa de material techo de fierro de canaleta con cocinas para piones y cochera; un galpon techo de paja con 3 divisiones para caballeriza, deposito para cueros y gallinero; un galpon techo de paja para cerdos; otro id id para carneros; una pieza de material techo de paja para la carne, dos pozos de balde, otro gran galpon techo fierro de canaleta, un gran pozo surgente con gran noria 75 vs. de bebida circular de material en tierra romana y cal, alambrado y rodeados de sauces.

Puesto: la chacra con casa de azotea, con 2 piezas, pisos de tabla, una cocina y un rancho de adobe, techo de paja con 2 piezas, un corral cercado de sauces, un jaguel, un pozo y otro puesto con casa de material, techo de fierro, con 2 piezas, pozo, quinta alambrada, con sauces, paraiso y duraznos; puesto la Portada, con casa de material de 2 piezas, techo de fierro quinta alambrada, un pozo de balde; otro puesto con rancho de adobe, techo de fierro, cocina techo de paja, pozo y quinta sanjeada con 3,000 sauces; otro puesto La Chacra con un rancho, de 2 piezas con techo de paja, pozo, corral, alambrado, posterias de ñandubay y acacias; alambrado de 120 cuadras, un potrero de 10 cuadras por costado alambrado y otro potrero con doble zanjeado y plantado de sauces y cina-cinas y ñandubay y para trabajar la hacienda y otro potrero sembrado de alfalfa; un potrero para encerrar caballos, otro corral mas y corral de ovejas, postes de ñandubay, lienzos y alambrado.

Una quinta al lado de la estancia, compuesta de ocho cuadras cuadradas, alambradas y zanjeadas, con jardin, glorietas, arboles de adorno y 60,000 arboles de sauce, mora, eucaliptus, acasias, alamos, paraisos, duraznos, manzanos, etc., etc, en perfecto estado todo.

Es un establecimiento por lo que se ve, de primer orden y en perfectas condiciones para esplotarse debidamente; pues actualmente existen alli 1000 cabezas de ganado vacuno, que han estado durante todo este tiempo de seca y pagando $5 m/n de arrendamiento por cabeza.

El campo esta marcado en el registro grafico de la Provincia con el nombre Julian Sosa y en el plano Maineke con el de Julio Becker; su calidad es superior y reputado como de los mejores del partido de Lincoln por su variados y abundantes pastos.

Dista solo 4 leguas de Junin que hoy esta unido a la Capital por dos lineas, la del Oeste y Trasandino, facilitando asi la comunicacion y el trasporte de los frutos y haciendas y permiendo al propietario llegar en el dia a su establecimiento.

Los interesados pueden ir a ver el establecimiento sin necesidad de carta-orden, teniendo orden el encargado de hacer ver el campo.

Por planos, pormenores, etc., ocurran a nuestra casa Alsina num. 78.

226 A29 S18.

POR LOS MISMOS
TIERRAS
PARA
Colonos, para Agricultores, etc.
En la Provincia de
Santa Fe
7 Leguas cuadradas
Divididas en lotes
De Cien Cuadras Cuadradas
Distante solamente 8 leguas de la Estacion
PERGAMINO
Del Ferro-Carril del Oeste
Y sobre la frontera de la Provincia de Buenos Aires

Campo Flor de primer orden
PASTOS TIERNOS
Cruzados por las Cañadas las Invernadas, los Leones y el Bagual
Un lote con opcion a mas
Sin Base
En nuestra casa
78—ALSINA—78
EL
Lunes 28 de Setiembre
A las 2 de la tarde

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, sin limitacion de ninguna clase, por separacion de una Sociedad.

El campo arriba espresado que se compone de 6½ leguas cuadradas lindando por el Norte con Madariaga, por el Sud con Don Diego de Alvear, por el Este con los herederos de Alcorta, y por el Oeste con los herederos de Urquiza.

Estos campos son admirablemente adaptables para la agricultura por estar tan proximos al puerto del Rosario y ademas a una estacion del ferro-carril del Oeste, Pergamino, que dista solo 8 leguas de ellos.

Estando tan cerca estos terrenos y pudiendo ser examinados por los interesados, nos abtenemos de dar pormenores mas detallados; el viaje de impeccion puede hacerse en cuatro dias, con toda comodidad, con poco dinero.

La venta se hara en lotes de cien cuadras cuadradas para ponerlo al aicanse de todo el mundo, con opcion a mas.

Planos y pormenores se pueden obtener en nuestra casa, Alsina 78.

e 240 a31 s28

POR LOS MISMOS
22 magnificos
Carneros
LINCOLN
De la muy acreditada Cabaña
Harwood Mackinder
Importados por los Sres.
Runciman y Cia.
Animales de gran tamaño
En nuestra casa
78—ALSINA—78
El Viernes 11 del corriente
A las 2 p.m.

Venderemos al mejor precio y al contado, por orden de los Sres Runciman y Cia.

Los 22 esplendidos carneros Lincoln de la muy acreditada cabaña Harwood Mackinder tan favorablemente conocida por nuestros hacendados.

Llamamos la atencion de los Señores estancieros sobre este lindo lote de carneros que se encuentra en exposicion en nuestra casa, calle Alsina 78.

e 71 s6 11

POR LOS MISMOS
ANIMALES
REPRODUCTORES
DE RAZA
Vacas con cria Durham
Toros Durham
Toros Hereford
Padrillos Clydesdale
Carneros Lincoln y
Oxfordshire Down
Remitidos y elegidos
Por el Sr. Don Donald
Maclennan

Acaban de desembarcarse por los vapores de la Mala Real Tamar y Tagus, animales notables de las razas arriba numeradas a saber:

2 padrillos Clydesdale de 3 años de edad.
4 vacas Durham con crias al pie.
2 toros id muy especiales.
5 id Hereford
20 carneros Lincoln elejidos en la cabaña de Kirkham.
10 notables carneros Oxford Down.

Los señores estancieros que deseen obtener algun animal notable para la reproduccion, deben aprovechar esta oportunidad; todos los animales vienen con su pedigree correspondiente que podemos garantir, ademas que la competencia y buena fe con que procede el Señor Maclennan, que es tan favorablemente conocido entre nosotros, son la mayor garantia que puede ofrecerse.

Los animales estan en exhibicion en nuestra casa, Alsina 78, donde se venden particularmente.

z 70 s9 xp

POR LOS MISMOS
Toros Durham
DEL MAS PURO ORIGEN
BOOTH
CRIADOS
Por el Sr. Humphry Smith
MOUNTMELLICK

Por el vapor ingles Euclid acabamos de recibir un notable lote de toros sangre Durham del origen mas puro-Booth, como podra verse por los pedigrees originales firmados por el criador arriba nombrado, cuya autenticidad garantimos.

Estos animales que estan en venta particular, pueden verse en nuestra casa, Alsina 78.

z 69 s9 xp

REMATE
POR
Pedro Ebbeke y Co.
DE
Una Magnifica
CASA - QUINTA
EN
BELGRANO
Calle Moreno Nos. 19 y 21
Paraje elevado a pocos pasos de la Barranca
El Domingo 13 de Setiembre
A las 3 de la tarde

Venderemos por orden terminante de su dueño con la moderada base de $10,000 m/n al contado la preciosa casa-quinta arriba mencionada edificada en el año 1871 con los mejores materiales, todo en cal, reboque de arena de la B. Oriental y cimento de Portland.

Su terreno es de 28½ vs de frente y 35 vs de fondo. La casa principal tiene en el piso bajo 9 espaciosos piezas, cocina, dos letrinas y sotano, y 6 piezas en el piso alto, escalera de madera dura, pisos de pino de tea, cielos razos de yeso, gas en toda la casa, 2 chimeneas de marmol y cañas para chimeneas en todas las habitaciones, agua en las letrinas, cuarto de baño y cocina, pozo de exelente agua y aljibe espacioso. Entrada separada para carriage, piso de piedra Italiana, caballeriza, cochera, cuarto para lavar y 3 piezas altas; lindo jardin con plantas finas. La casa tiene todas las comodidades para ser habitada todo el año como lo ha sido por su propietario y se halla en el mas perfecto estado.

Titulos de primer orden.

Por mas datos a nuestra casa Calle Peru 80.

193 a26 s13

SE ARRIENDA un establecimiento de campo alambrado, entre Maipu y Ayacucho, cercano a dos estaciones del Ferro Carril del Sud; tiene toda clase de comodidades, y se venderan las haciendas que contiene.

Ocurrir Belgrano 689, de 9 a 12 a.m. y de 5 a 7 p.m. 20 s2 11

SE ALQUILA—El edificio calle de Florida Nos. 153 a 157 que mide 20 varas de frente por 94½ varas de fondo y por el alquiler mensual de 1700 m/n. Con obligacion de respetar el contrato por la tienda No 155. Para tratar Reconquista 140.

118 j12 xp

SE ALQUILA—La Barraca calle de Salta No 761 que ocupa una superficie de 5,750 varas cuadradas, por el alquiler mensual de 350 m/n. Para tratar Reconquista No 140.

119 j12 xp

TO LET two well furnished bedrooms with or without board, in the house of an English family. Juncal 125, altos.

a26 s12

Se Alquila

Los Caballeros que quieran alquilar cuartos con o sin muebles, algunos con sala, en una casa lujosa y muy seria, pueden dirijirse por mas informes a la calle Artes 105, entre Piedad y Cangallo. 194 a26 s27

TO LET a nicely furnished Sala and Bedroom in the neighborhood of Cinco Esquinas, Calle del Pilar 112.

8 s1 o1

TO LET in the house of an English family some nicely furnished rooms with balcony to the street, house is new and in most agreeable situation. Cerrito 351.

s2 xp

REMATE
POR
PABLO TASSO
JUDICIAL!
DE LA
Valiosa Estancia
LA
Esperanza
EN EL
Carmen de Areco
Esplendido para ovejas
Perteneciente a la testamentaria de doña
Manuela M. de Castillo
Donde nadie vende
Rodeado de magnificos
ESTABLECIMIENTOS
Imediato a la Estacion
CASTILLA
FERRO-CARRIL
PACIFICO
TASACION
BAJISIMA
Vale el Doble
50 pes. m[n
La cuadra cuadrada
2[3 Partes
Ps. m[n 33-34 cts.
OJO
LINDEROS Y ESPECULADORES
¡ATENCION!
El 24 de Setiembre
A las 3 en punto de la tarde

Remataré en mi escritorio Calle Victoria No 164, por orden del Sr Juez de la Instancia de la Capital, el Doctor Don Carlos Molina Arrotea, y como perteneciente a la testamentaria de Doña Manuela M. de Castillo, la valiosa Estancia LA ESPERANZA ubicada en el Partido del Carmen de Areco, provincia de Buenos Aires, cuartel 3° compuesto asi:

Area de campo de seiscientas treinta cuadras de 150 vs la cuadra por costado, tasada la cuadra cuadrada en 50 PESOS M/N o sean el todo pesos 31,500 m/n., siendo las 2/3 partes de la tasacion y base de la venta la suma de pesos 21,000 m/n; sus linderos son al N., Green Hnos., al Sud, Secorni y Martinez, por el E., Luis G Castilla y San Patricio, por el O., M Allen y Green.

Estancia Esperanza

Un edificio compuesto de 5 piezas con corredor y techos de maderas duras, y baldozas, reboques interior y exterior, recien reedificada tasada en pesos 3,000 moneda nacional.

5 piezas material con techo ps 250 m/n.
1 letrina y pozo ps. 24 m/n.

QUINTA

34 sauces grandes, 111 paraisos, 320 acacias 140 arboles de duraznos, 2 retasos mentes de paraisos, 50 membrillos grandes, 308 alamos y 46 eucalyptus, tasados en pesos 479.40 cts. m/n.

UTILES

33 tirantes madero, 300 postes y medios postes ñandubays 4 columnas fierro, 1 lote madera 1 cama fierro, 1 mesa, 1 comoda, 1 maquina de desgranar maiz, 1 corral ovejas, 1 corral de caballos, 22 quintales zinc canal, 1 cerco de hacienda vacuna de 80 vs por 100, un tacho graseria con un rastrillo, tasado todo en pesos 382 m/n.

Puesto San Jose.

Un edificio de dos piezas con corredor, un pozo, 20 sauces, 10 acacias, 1 corral para ovejas, tasado en pesos 701 m/n.

La venta la efectuare bajo la base de las 2/3 partes de las respectivas tasaciones en mi escritorio Calle de Victoria num. 184 donde estara la bandera.

Titulos garantidos de primer orden.

Por mas informes y ver las tasaciones ocurrir a mi escritorio o a la Secretaria del doctor Adolfo Lamarque en el local de los Tribunales de la Capital.

z79 s9 24

TO BE LET two furnished rooms in the house of an English family, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple. Well situated for the centre or Plaza Constitucion. Trams pass the door. The rooms both face the street and are lofty and well ventilated. Board if required, terms moderate. Calle Piedras 475, altos.

37 s4 14

COUNTRY HOUSE. To let the fine Ochoa country house, situated near the puente Alsina, with all comforts for an extensive family or two families, to be let furnished or unfurnished. The tramway distant only two squares. For particulars apply Reconquista 78, 2nd patio, from 1 to 4 p.m.

40 s4 14

TO LET for single gentlemen, one furnished room, in the house of an English family, without children. Apply to Calle Bolivar 550, upstairs to the right.

48 s4 14

SE ALQUILA una Casa chica de cuatro piezas con todas las officinas necesarias, Santiago del Estero 88. Para tratar Victoria 528. El precio es 60 nacionales.

60 s7 11

SE ALQUILAN varias piezas bien amuebladas, con ventanas a la calle, con o sin pension, en casa de familia Inglesa. Florida 395 altos.

67 s7 o7

SE ALQUILA una Sala grande con dormitorio, para hombre solo, amueblados; Calle Tucuman 207, altos, entre Maipu y Florida. 64 s7 16

TO LET comfortably Furnished Bedroom in the house of an English family for single gentleman, central position. Calle San Martin 293. 60 s7 11

LESSONS—An experienced English lady, musician, teaching French thoroughly, having finished several first-class educations in France, wishes to give lessons in any of the above branches. For terms apply 93 Calle Jujuy. 57 s7 o7

WANTED a woman Cook also a girl from 13 to 15 years old to help a baby and make herself useful. Apply Suipacha 646.

61 s7 11

WANTED a Nurse. Apply Calle Suipacha 437.

53 s4 11

WANTED a situation by a Cook (German) a respectable man, in an English or German house, good references. Apply 236 Paseo de Julio.

59 s7 11

WANTED a good second-hand English Saddle and Gear. Apply W F B at this office. 66 s7 11

WET NURSE wanted immediately, must have good recommendations. Apply at Escritorio, Hotel Provence, between 11 and 4 p.m. 209 a27 xp

WANTED a situation by a good Man Cook of experience, with good recommendations. Apply at 35 Calle Cuyo, (altos). 59 s7 11

NURSE—An experienced woman offers her services as sick-nurse. Apply Calle Charcas No. 699.

51 s5 15

AN English Lady, experienced as a Teacher of Music, and residing near the Plaza Constitucion, wishes to give lessons at her own home. The most satisfactory references can be offered, and this would be a good opportunity for pupils coming in by Southern Railway. For terms etc. please apply to L M, care of Mr W Mackern, 137 Florida. 56 s4 12

TO LET a well furnished house in the vicinity of the Retiro, with comfortable rooms and every convenience. Terms most moderate. Apply Calle Juncal 57.

223 a2 s16

EN San Jose de Flores se alquila con contrata larga, la magnifica casa quinta, de propiedad del Sr. Beckhaus. Para datos ocurrase a la calle Victoria 200, en la Capital.

217 a28 s28

NOW ON SALE
Handbook of the River Plate

Edition for 1885.

The work is altogether new, containing 800 pages and several beautifully engraved maps.

Price 2$50 cents.

Purchasers sending 20 cents extra can have it forwarded by post to all parts of the Republic.

River Plate Handbook

On Sale
IN
LONDON
AT
Messrs. Trubners, Ludgate Hill.
Mr. Geo. Street, 30 Cornhill.

THEATRES

Teatro de la Opera

Compania McKAY.

TO-NIGHT
[FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11]
Mr. Daniel Latham
AND
Miss Ethel Arden
Will make their debut in the
Spanish Language
In a translated Version of the Great Classical Drama, entitled
CLAUDIAN.

TEATRO NACIONAL, Compania Lirica Italiana, Empresa Rajneri. Director de Orquesta ALFONSO FORCILLO Sabado 12 de Setiembre 6ª Funcion
LOS HUGONOTES
Opera en 5 actos del Maestro Meyerbeer A las 8 y ½

Precios de las Localidades.—Palcos bajos y Balcones (sin entradas) 12$ m/n. Palcos altos (sin entradas) 8 m/n. Palcos de Cazuela (sin entradas) 5 m/n. Tertulias de Platea y altas (con entradas) 4 m/n. Lunetas de Cazuela (con entrada 1.40 m/n. Entrada General 1.50, Entrada a la Cazuela 70 cents. Entrada al Paraiso 1 m/n.

EDEN ARGENTINO—EMPRESA SEBASTIANY. Compañia Lirica Francesa. Viernes 11 de Setiembre de 1885—LE COEUR ET LA MAIN Opera bufa en 3 actos Entrada Genl $1 m/n. A las 8½

THEATRE DE GAITE, SKATING RINK. 149 Esmeralda—Direction Joyeux & Co. Vendredi 11 Septembre—Concierto de Canto. "The girl with the blue dress on [minstrel song] "Pasé Militar [baile] "Les Brigantes [pantomime]" etc. etc. Entree Geh. 40 cts. A 8½ prec.

Flores Theatre.

A grand Concert of Instrumental and Vocal Music will be given by distinguished amateurs in aid of the Funds of the Episcopal Chapel, on Tuesday evening, September 22nd. The famous Liszt Organ of Messrs Mason and Hamlin has been lent for the occasion by kind permission of Mr Hodsoll. Programmes will shortly be issued.

64½ s4 15

English Lit. Society

Notice is hereby given that the Half Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the members of the English Literary Society will be held in the Rooms of the Institution, 212 Calle de la Reconquista, at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday 23d September, when the Report and Statement of accounts for the year ended 31st August 1885 will be submitted. The election of five members of Committee, to replace those retiring, will take place.

By order of the Committee
W. P. WARDEN.
Hon. Sec.

Buenos Aires 8 September 1885 55 s7 23

British Hospital

Notice is hereby given that an Adjourned Special General Meeting of Trustees and Subscribers to this Institution will be held at 77 Calle Maipu, on Tuesday, 15th September at 3 p.m. for the purpose of accepting tenders for the construction of the new Hospital Building, in terms of Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Trustees and Subscribers held on 15th May last.

By Order of the Committee of Management.

B. Ayres, Sept. 10th 1885. e 89 s10 15

Ferro Carril Central Entre Riano

DE

Paraná á Concepcion del Uruguay

LICITACION.

La Empresa Constructora llama a licitacion por el termino de 20 dias para la construccion de terraplenes, albañileria de puentes y alcantarillas, edificios de pasajeros, galpones de carga, de locomotoras, coches y wagones, mesas giratorias, depositos de agua, bombas, semaforos y demas obras bajo las especificaciones y demas condiciones y de conformidad con los planos que se encuentran á la disposicion de los interesados en la oficina de los Sres. Ingenieros Hume Hermanos, Calle San Martin 151, 2º patio.

Las propuestas pueden presentarse en cualesquiera de las formas siguientes:—

1—Por el total de las obras incluyendo el armamento del tren rodante y conservacion del mismo, carga y descarga y transporte sobre la via de los materiales de construccion y manutencion de la via permanente durante la construccion.

2—Por una mitad de todas las obras, principiando en Parana o Uruguay y trabajando, hacia el centro de la via, incluyendo el armamento del tren rodante y conservacion del mismo, carga y descarga y transporte sobre la via de los materiales de construccion y manutencion de la via permanente durante la construccion.

3—Por todas las siguientes obras separadamente entre Parana y Uruguay:
Movimiento de tierra
Colocacion de rieles y balaste
Construccion de la mamposteria de puentes, alcantarillas y caños.
Armamento de puentes de hierro
Id de tren rodante
Construccion de edificios.

4—Por la mitad de las siguientes obras separadamente, incluidas entre Parana y Uruguay trabajando hacia el centro de la linea.
Movimiento de tierra
Colocacion de rieles y balaste
Construccion de la mamposteria de puentes, alcantarillas y caños
Armamento de puentes
Id de tren rodante
Construccion de edificios.

Los precios unitarios y totales deben ser presentados por cada obra separadamente por parte o el total de cada clase de trabajo.

Las propuestas se entregaran cerradas en el escritorio de la Empresa Constructora, Señores Lucas Gonzales y Cia, 113 Calle Peru, altos, el 30 de Setiembre de 1885.

La Empresa se reserva el derecho de aceptar las propuestas que crea mas conveniente o de no aceptar ninguna.

B. Aires, 9 de Setiembre de 1885.

Lucas Gonzales y Cia.

681 s10 o3

Banos de Natacion de Belgrano

Los Accionistas que no hayan recibido las nuevas acciones, se serviran ocurrir por ellas al Escritorio de la empresa de las Catalinas.

85 s10 28

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE.

Miss B Scally (4)
Mrs Arnot
Mr E Portas
Mrs Carvatti
Miss Anne Scally
Miss M A Keany
Miss B Whitty [2]
Mess E Donohoe
Miss M Lowry
Miss T McGoldrick
Miss K Byrne

Miss M Fagan
Miss Ann Flood
Miss L Bannon
Miss R Patridge
Miss M Coffey
Miss M Gillivan
Miss S. Tracey
Miss B McDonald
Mr R P Rosgate
Mr A C Chambers
Mr J R Heaton

Estancieros!

Why use worthless Dips

that discolour the wool and do not cure Scab while the "Especifico de Glycerina" will cure Scab without discolouring the wool, and can be used right up to shearing day.

Apply for list of Testimonials and Certificates.

Beware of vile and spurious imitations of this Celebrated Dip, and see that the trade mark and the names "Tomlinson Hayward," are upon every drum.

Sold in Drums of 20 and 50 lbs. each, in all camp-towns; also in casks of 400 lbs at a great reduction in price.

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MOORE AND TUDOR
Calle MAIPU 95, Buenos Ayres.

Plans of Hayward's Patent Sheep-Baths, as erected in Australia and New Zealand, also Patent Cattle Bretes for marking caparing and dipping for Garrapatas combined $5 each.

All Gentlemen's Underwara.

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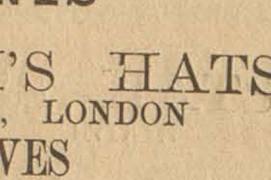
GATH & CHAVES
159—CALLE PIEDAD—161.



The Dental practice of the late Dr. William A. Newland will be continued at the same address as hitherto 63 Calle Florida, corner of Piedad, under the direction of his brother Dr. George B. Newland.

WILLIAM FOSTER & CO.

LIMITED
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Steam Engines. Threshing Machines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.

SPECIALITY IN
Combined Threshing and Corn-Shelling
MACHINES

The advantage of "THE COMBINED," specially made for this country, is manifest, because by simply changing the drum, it will SHELL MAIZE all the year round or immediately after the Wheat and Linseed is over.

SOLE AGENTS
MOORE & TUDOR
93—Calle MAIPU—95
Buenos Ayres.

z e 146 a20 xp

TOMAS DRYSDALE y Cia.

88—CALLE MORENO—96
Unicos Introductores del
ALAMBRE DE RYLANDS

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POSTES, MEDIOS POSTES, ESTACONAS, GANAS, TORNIQUETES Y VARILLAS DE TODAS CLASE
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Y
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TOMAS DRYSDALE & CO.
Calle Moreno 88 y 96. Calle Mejico 2 a 16.
EN LA BOCA DEL RIACHUELO
Calle Pedro Mendoza 254 a 265.

e 187 a25 xp

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—(0)—

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THE BEST AND
CHEAPEST
SAFEGUARD
Against Fire & Thieves.
Milner's Safes for Bankers
Milner's Safes for Merchants
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Agent in Montevideo, Mr Charles McLean, Calle 25 de Mayo.

s7 o7

S. S. PROVEEDOR

Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO
FOR
San Nicolas and Rosario
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
(Via Campana)

In connection with the train which leaves Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Train-tickets and luggage gratis

Cargo and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior.

All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods shed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.

For passages, cargo orders, and further particulars, apply to

DAVID BRUCE jun.
Agent
54—CANGALLO—56

0 j8 xp

NOTICE.

Commercial Travellers, Estancieros and others visiting Buenos Ayres, can be accommodated with furnished rooms, board, etc. Terms moderate. At Miss Killion's, 328 Calle Lavalle, Buenos Ayres.

N.B.—Particular attention paid to emigrants.

j4 xp

FOR SALE or TO LET a fine house situated in Calle Alberti No. 228, between Venezuela and Mexico. The house has a large garden and contains every convenience. Price for sale, 9000 m/n. Can let at the rate of 80 m/n per month. For further particulars apply at any hour of the day at the house itself, Alberti 228.

29 s3 20

ON 'CHANGE

September 10th, 1885

Gold	41.60 o/o prem.
Cedulas A	101
Cedulas E	81
Cedulas F	81½
Cedulas G	87¾
Nat. Bank Shares	147
Old Gas Shares	2,000

The gloom on 'Change this morning was intense. The hall was black, cold and dark. The members were chilly, glum and peripatetic. The inclement weather exhibited the new Bolsa building in its darkest and most disagreeable features, and such is the influence of surroundings on disposition that the members and the brokers, the speculation and the whole market, reflected the dull and dismal atmosphere in which they were enveloped. Everything on 'Change was dead-slow, and the growl of discontent was louder than the day of the inauguration.

The wing of the building specially devoted to the ring was so dark that the brokers could scarcely see the quotations on the black board. During afterhours, when the rain came down with force, the darkness of the parlor became so Cimmerian that the few brokers who bent over the ring felt sick and left the precincts in disgust. They were overcome by cold, darkness and a dead-and-alive speculation. One of the oldest brokers in the hall proposed this morning to draw up a protest and then to adjourn to the old Calle San Martin building. If half a dozen veteran brokers take the lead, all the members would follow and return to their first love, and remain there until the new building is in fit condition to be inhabited.

Not the least disagreeable feature on 'Change is the great shrinkage in the speculation. There is a forlorn appearance about the gold market, and brokers' commissions are falling off to an alarming extent. The cold pavement has frightened away dealers and the irrepressible small speculators who always lounge around the ring. Merchants and others avoid the hall, and some members are laid up, suffering from the effects of their first visit to the building. If complaints can be relied on as a good barometer, the hall will soon be deserted, as half the members will be laid up. Should the inclement weather continue a week, the Camara Sindical may prepare to shut up the Bolsa until the return of sunshine and warm weather.

The Camara Sindical ought to sell at auction the beautiful mosaic pavement: everybody Admires it, praises the beautiful design, and is enchanted with the Pompeian appearance of the floor. A wooden floor could be put down for one-tenth the money the pavement would fetch at auction, and the surplus money might go to pay the doctors' bills of the many members who are bed-ridden, with bad colds, rheumatic pains, and other ills arising from draughts, cold floors and a cavernous atmosphere.

The gold speculation was necessarily dull under these circumstances, and the weather acted like a wet blanket on affairs at the ring. Operations in gold for cash embraced 140,000 dollars; the market opened at 42.30, fell to 41.50, and closed at 41.60. Thirty thousand dollars were sold for to-morrow at 42.20 to 41.60. Operations for the end of the month were insignificant, amounting to $90,000 only at 41.70 to 41.50. Forty thousand were sold for the end of October at 40. Operations during official hours did not amount to half a million. The gold market opened weak, and closed with a falling tendency.

Cedulas continue very firm and there is quite a boom in the market. Series E changed hands at 81, A at 101, and F at 82 and 81½. It is strange to see the Series F in greater demand than the E issue. A fair amount of Cedulas G changed hands for cash at 87¾ and 87⅞. About 50,000 more were sold at the same rates for to-morrow and for 30th. This Series is now in demand at 87⅞. Three hundred shares of the National Bank were sold for the end of the month at 147. Twenty shares of the Old Gas Company were sold at $2,000% each; it is a long time since this quotation was marked on the board.

The exchange market fluctuated to-day between 46⅞ and 47⅛ d. Small amounts only were passed this morning. Some of the banks have entered the market to take, and this will necessarily weaken affairs. Francs are quoted at 4.94 to 4.97. The money market rules very easy in paper, but gold continues scarce. The steady shipments of gold from this country are attracting much attention on 'Change. The Leibnitz, which brought from Europe 50,000 sovereigns for one of the state banks, at the beginning of the month, left yesterday with more or less the same amount of Specie from this market and from Rosario. In this regard, the following extract from Messrs Mocatta & Goldsmid's circular in the London papers of the 15th, will be read with interest, as the figures shew the proportions of the influx and efflux of Specie, so far as this market is concerned:—

"A large amount of silver, about £150,000, was received from the River Plate at the beginning of the month, the whole of which was taken for the East at 49½d., the rate previously current. The market being afterwards bare a slight advance to 49 3-16d. was obtained for some small parcels, but on the arrival of the Pacific and Royal Mail teamers yesterday with £50,000 to £60,000 the price relapsed to 49½d., which we quote to-day, but with a weak tendency. There have been no arrivals of Mexican dollars since our last, and the price has remained nominally unchanged. The only export demand for bar gold is now for India, which absorbs the small sums received, but at the end of last month nearly £200,000 was taken from the bank for the River Plate, in addition to which £100,000 in sovereigns has been withdrawn for Lisbon and Egypt, while an equal amount has been received from Australia."

The following is a summary of operations effected this morning at the ring during official hours:—

Gold—
For cash 140,300 at 142.30-142-141,50-60 to 141.30-60-50-60
For Sept. 11th 31,000 at 142.20-141.80-60
For Sept. 12th 25,000 at 141.60
For Sept. 15th 22,00 at 141.60-50
For Sept. 30th 90,000 at 141.60-70-60-50 to 141.60-50
For Oct. 31st 40,000 at 140
Sales, 348,300

Cedulas—
For cash A 8,000 at 101
For cash E 8,000 at 81
For cash F 23,000 at 82-81½
For cash G 37,000 at 87¾-⅞
For Sept. 11th G 20,000 at 87⅞
For Sept. 30th G 26,000 at 87¾-⅞
Sales, 122,000

National Bank Shares—
For Sept. 30th 300 at 147

Primitive Gas Shares—
For cash 20 at $2,000%

The French steamer Pampa arrived last night at Montevideo. She brings to this port 3000 barrels of sugar and 1500 tons of general cargo, 17 passengers and 50 emigrants. French shipbrokers state that there is less freight offering at Havre and Burdeaux for the River Plate, and that the effect of the crisis in this market is visible in this great shrinkage of French shipments. Three thousand barrels of sugar, however, by one steamer, with 1500 tons of general cargo seem to upset this assertion, but it appears that the shrinkage does not affect sugar or wines; it is limited to articles of luxury and 'vertu' from the Parisian capital, and the falling off in this line is considerable. This is the beginning of economy.

A Bahia Blanca colleague announces that a leading sheepfarmer of that district has made a contract to sell his wool at 83 % per arrobe. This is a remarkably good price for Bahia Blanca wool. The wool to be delivered towards the end of the year.

The 6 o/o dividend of the Central Argentine Railway company is payable at the office of the company's agent in Calle Reconquista, No. 32.

The Gloaming, 1500 tons register, carrying 1,180,000 feet of pine, and drawing 21 feet of water, entered the Boca this morning with the greatest success. She is consigned to the great firm of Thomas Drysdale & Co. Her entry is another triumph for engineer Huergo; she is perhaps the largest vessel that ever entered the Riachuelo.

The old Bolsa company goes into liquidation and the Judge has the matter already in hands. The company comprises about 180 shareholders, holding 1380 shares of a 1000$ each. The building and furniture will be sold at auction and our old friend Mr. Arriola will in all probability be appointed auctioneer. It is expected that the liquidation will give each share 2000$.

The news from Paraguay is that some stiff failure has taken place in the tomato and pea business. The results are felt in this market, as pease are selling at 60 cents per pound in shell and tomatoes at 20 cents each. Artichokes, however, have come down by the run; they have fallen from $5 m/n per dozen to 60 cents, and market men state that they were in far brisker demand at $5 m/n than at 60 cents. Meat is getting dearer and the quality is no longer so good.

The Judge has distributed $277,406 m/n of the late Terence Moore property to the heirs. The property of the deceased, situated in front of the London and River Plate Bank, has been valued at 193,498 m/n by Engineer J V Ramirez, who was appointed valuator by Judge Arrotea.

Telegrams from Montevideo announce the death of Mr A de la Noé, agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company and of the Havas telegraph service.

The Board of Railways of this Province has accepted Mr Bianchi's tender to supply 18,000 tons of coal in 1886. Mr Bianchi's tender is 9$50 m/n at B. Ayres, 9$80 at Punta Lara, and 10$30 per ton at San Nicolas.

The outbreak of cholera in Cadiz will seriously affect interests in this market, if the closing of the port lasts for two or three months. The salt business with Cadiz represents millions, and if communications are stopped for months our saladero friends must begin to look to the salt mines in the South, near Patagones.

Mr. T. B. Holway has started a splendid establishment, with steam saw-mills and carpentry works, near the Tres Esquinas, in Barracas al Norte. It is one of the finest and largest establishments of the kind in the Plate, and the enterprising owner has spent millions on the place which, by-the-by, is admirably situated, alongside the railway and two squares from the river. The works are [illegible] credit to Barracas, and we venture to predict that Mr. Holway will find his place small for all the business offering, before five years, in spite of its present large dimensions. It is something wonderful how the Boca and Barracas are going ahead, as the starting of such large establishments as Mr. Holway's speaks a vitality and an enterprise one fails to see on such a great scale outside the Boca.

The gold market ruled excessively dull during afterhours. The premium closed at 41; there were sellers and buyers at this rate. The hall was so dark at five p.m. that the members could hardly see the fingers of the clock, which did not matter much, as the clock has stopped and shows no inclination to go on again—it is not much of an ornament either. Its best recommendation may be its cheapness.

The Hevelius brought £52,000, 35 animals and the following saloon passengers:—

Mr H M Bambury
Mr C Pain
Mr McLeod Smith
Mr L Bearar
Mr H E Oxenford
Mr F A Turner
Mr Williams
Mr and Mrs Atkinson and child
Mrs Dickson
Miss Dickson
Mr G Dickson
Mr J W Theobald
Mr and Mrs Sheridan
Mrs Sutor
Mr and Mrs Buchanan
Miss Buchanan
And 8 third-class.

From the Plaza Once de Setiembre we have the following:—

113 waggons arrived with produce.

The arrivals were:—

2,100 doz. sheepskins
650 lios corderitos
1,300 cow hides
105 potro hides
100 becerros
150 nonatos
183 @ hair
15 bordalesas tallow
2,300 bags wheat
1,805 bags maize
200 bags flour
80 bags turnip
436 bales hay
and much other produce.

Good business done to-day.

Market continues without variation.

The sales were:—

Cow Hides—
730 camp at 220, 217
1,010 matadero, 205, 200
90 nonatos at 130

Sheepskins—
Station, 23-22, 18, 17, 14, 12rls.
Total, 1,150 doz.

Corderitos—1,280 doz. at $23-20

Hair—90 @ at 177, 176

Wheat—Per fan., candeal, 113, 108, 107, 103 and 95.

Wheat—Per fan., Costa, 110

Total, 1,065 fanegas.

Deerskins—50 doz. at 62

Maize—Per fan. morocho, in grain, 47, 45, 44, 41 and 32

Maize—Per fanega yellow in grain at 48, 45, 44, 41 and 32

Total, 1,220 fanegas.

Turnip—40 fan. at 25

Hay—100 bales at $19, 14, 13, 12 m/n

From the Plaza Constitucion we have the following:—

57 waggons arrived with produce.

The arrivals were:—

2,356 doz. sheepskins
628 lios corderitos
636 cow hides
95 potro hides
120 nonatos
6 casks tallow
247 @ hair
160 bags of wheat
and much other produce.

At Barracas al Sud—

1,140 bags maize

Cow hides, and potro hides continue firm; other produce without alteration.

The sales were:—

Cow Hides—
690 camp, 225, 220, 218
400 matadero at 205

Sheepskins—
Per doz. camp sup., good, corderos and des echos, 26-24, 19½-13, 8 rls. lb
Matadero at 26, 20
Total, 3,000 doz.

Corderitos, 6,450 doz., $24-18

Horse Hides—95 at 72, 70

Hair—140 @ at 177, 175, 174, 170

A colleague publishes the following important commercial telegrams:—

"Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 9th
"Exchange on London at 18⅜d.
"Sovereigns, 13$000 reis.
"Maize—
"At 4:200 reis per bag of 62 kilos.
"Jerked Beef—
"From R. Plate at 220-340 reis per kilo.
"Stock of River Plate and Rio Grande, 2,100,000 to 2,200,000 kilograms.

"Bahia, Sept. 9th
"Jerked Beef—
"From R. Plate at 280-340 reis per kilo.
"Stock of River Plate and Rio Grande, 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 kilograms.

"Pernambuco, Sept. 9th
"Jerked Beef—
"From R. Plate at 260-360 reis per kilo.
"Stock of River Plate and Rio Grande, 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 kilograms.

"Havre, Sept. 9th
"On 16th inst. the auction of R. Plate wools will open; about 3,000 to 3,500 bales will be offered.
"Hides—
"Montevideo salted matadero ox hides, 28 kilos, fs.66-67 per 50 kilos despatched."

Mr. Latzina, Chief of our Statistical Department, has published his monthly report of our trade, from which we give the following figures:—

The trade of the B. Ayres Custom House for the last eight months and same period of 1884 was distributed as follows:—

Countries.	1884 Imports from $ m/n.	1885 Imports from $ m/n.
Germany	5,024,944	4,615,375
W. Indies	..	52,732
Belgium	2,912,640	3,806,893
Brazil	1,565,078	1,529,608
Canada	21,661	705,870
Chile	3,388	..
Spain	2,945,360	2,713,444
United States	3,455,205	3,505,692
France	8,562,067	8,946,096
Italy	2,492,269	2,790,691
Netherlands	509,222	542,904
Paraguay	575,226	455,421
Portugal	17,754	62,989
U. Kingdom	17,501,419	17,091,533
Sweden & Norway	15,273	32,764
Switzerland	..	87,059
Uruguay	2,017,652	2,191,520
Various	17,949	38,197
Total	47,637,116	49,168,788

Countries.	Exports to $m/n.	Exports to $m/n.
Germany	4,219,543	5,888,921
W. Indies	..	446,784
Belgium	9,833,247	10,342,087
Brazil	520,814	741,674
Chile	86,922	130,444
Spain	513,706	805,002
United States	1,168,443	544,170
France	14,861,891	18,050,586
Italy	1,143,916	1,455,349
Holland	..	5,318
Paraguay	35,593	13,343
Portugal	8,981	97,597
England	1,799,949	3,855,793
Sweden & Norway	..	37,207
Uruguay	1,684,823	1,733,716
Various	225,505	299,835
Total	36,103,333	44,453,826

The following figures of exports from the port of B. Ayres for the last 8 months and same period last year will be read with interest:—

Exports subject to duty—

	Official valuation. 1884 $ m/n.	1885 $m/n.
Animal oil	71,939	14,286
Cow horns	50,456	56,129
Bones and ash	150,673	214,030
Hair	283,789	323,681
Goatskins	12,162	11,728
Kidskins	16,524	2,588
Carpinchoskins	15,302	207
Sundries	55,737	36,830
Salted cow and calf hides	1,226,327	1,959,937
Dry do do do	1,942,484	1,687,884
Salt. horse hides	138,546	436,767
Dry do do	116,910	31,580
Dirty sheepskins	2,392,539	2,348,343
Nutriaskins	169,587	101,049
Hidecuttings	37,509	47,332
Dirty wool	22,868,519	26,413,336
Ostrich feathers	28,682	23,702
Grease and tallow	859,565	1,532,976
Total,	30,436,656	35,242,335

The exports free of duty were—

	Official values. 1884 $ m/n.	1885 $ m/n.
Live horses	5,540	8,625
Live pigs	..	..
Live sheep	46,825	39,190
Live mules	1,628	5,080
Live cows	5,328	12,373
Bran	13,689	50,038
Canary seed	2,120	17,151
Barley	538	21,034
Preserved beef	403,826	1,148,099
Fresh fruit	6,694	8,974
Guano	3,348	7,331
Flour	52,122	98,411
Linseed	673,715	1,291,325
Maize	723,762	1,021,924
Peanut	14,770	35,721
Manure	..	8,685
Coined gold	1,724,380	4,043,687
Coined silver	688,688	819,951
Hay	3,335	10,359
Pepsina	..	49,283
Dry blood	16,766	12,645
Ammonium	..	..
Turnip seed	5,415	14,507
Wheat	1,270,899	273,109
Various articles	364,283	197,374
Various merchandise	119,549	25,300
	6,155,906	9,211,491

We extract the following from Mr. Gmo. Printzensköld's, shipbroker of Rosario, important circular under date Sept. 1st, 1885:—

Charters—

Michel'gelo Pieve to load quebracho wood, horns and maize in port for Gibraltar f.o. at fs.22½

Edward P Avery do bales of hay in port for Rio de Janeiro, $1.75 per bale.

S. N. Collymore do do for Para, $3 per bale.

Alerte do wheat in San Lorenzo for B. Ayres, $3 per ton.

Norden do bran and maize in port for Rio de Janeiro, reserved.

*Viva do peanuts in San Lorenzo for Marseilles, reserved.

*Lorena do bales of hay in port for Brazils, reserved.

Viktorina ditto

Ada Bailey do hides and wool in port for New York, reserved lump sum.

Snefrid do bales of hay in port for Pernambuco, $2 per bale.

These marked with an asterisk are despatched by Gmo. Printzensköld.

General Remarks—

On account of the depressed and unsettled state of the money market and the scarcity of suitable tonnage, very little business has been done during the month past.

I note a little improvement in rates and demand for vessels for hay for Brazils, also for vessels for bones for U. States.

Messrs. Bollini & Muro, auctioneers, sold on the 6th and 8th inst. the following properties:

Calle Europa No. 831 for 11,600 m/n to Mrs J Challe; upset price 8,400 m/n.

Calle Cangallo No. 1011 for 7,000 m/n to Mr. J Roccatagliata; upset price 4,800 m/n.

Calle Independencia No. 215 for 8,400 m/n to Mr. J Echegoyen; upset price 5,600 m/n.

Calle Independencia No. 217 for 8,400 m/n to Mr. H Beaumarie; upset price 5,600 m/n.

Calle Passo No. 366 for 3,300 m/n to Mr. E Cabrera; upset price 2,200 m/n.

Calle Venezuela, corner 2ª Catamarca, for 13,300 m/n to Mr. M G Cancelas; upset price 6,414 m/n.

In La Plata three manzanas of land in the Sections 9 and 11, divided into lots, for 16,350 m/n to various purchasers.

Total, 68,560 m/n.

The French steamer Rio Negro took the following first-class passengers:—Marie Laure, Mr Montlouis, Mr Munié, Mr Laugier, Miss Juana Lepage, Miss Alice Dora, Miss Judith Lévy, Miss A Ebreusperger, Miss F Ebreusperger, Mrs Simiane, Mr Carrié and wife, Mr E Léotard, Mrs Dicot and some third-class.

The German steamer Ohio brings the following first-class passengers:—Carmelina Osten, J Dohm, A Hopmann, R H Vilter, P G Dirks, Adolfina and Alida Dirks, Juana Giese, Agustina Weve, Juliana Clanessen, and some third-class.

CORRALES DEL SUD.

Sept. 9.

Introduccion.

Abastecedores, Capatazes, Procedencia.	Animales.
B F Basabilvaso, Moron	76
In San Vicente	25
L Lynch y Ca, Baradero	80
Id id	89
S y Mandia, Arrecifes	128
Id Lujan	120
G Almanza, Las Heras	34
A Ceballos, Suipacha	86
S A Gomez, M Paz	50
J B Anasagasti, Cañuelas	59
Duggan Hermanos, S A de Areco	100
J C Boer, Arrecifes	85
E Cardenas, M Paz	34
G H Moores, M Paz	42
J Davison, Cañuelas	4
Id Arrecifes	56
M Paz, Rodriguez	61
Id Monte	64
L Lynch y Co, Brandzen	80
	1248

PRECIOS.

1er aparte vacas y novillos, carne y sebo, 300 530
Id 2º 260 280
Flaco chancheria, 200 220
Cueros de novillo, 180 210
Id de vacas, 120 140
Terneros grandes, 150 230
Terneros chicos, 100
Id mamones, 80
Novillos de saladero 300
Novillos para invernada 225
Desechos, 80 120
Id vacas, 230
Vacas y novillos en pie, 500
Capones, 46 57
Cueros de bueyes, 220 240
Yeguas gordas, 175
Se carnearon para el abasto 565 animales y 57 terneros.

MONTEVIDEAN TELEGRAMS.

Montevideo, September 20th

Pampa from Havre
Patagonia, Liverpool
Nuestra Madre, Cardiff
Rio Negro, Janeiro
Pascualina, New York
Unificada at 52⅛ for cash
Unificada at 52¼ at afterhours.
Nothing done in produce.
Rio de la Plata and Rio Uruguay sail.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10th

Cosmos from Montevideo
Saturno, Uruguay
Rivadavia, Montevideo
Jupiter from Sta. Fe
Proveedor from Rosario
Tridente, Rosario

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11th

Diana for Santa Fe
Rio de la Plata, Uruguay

Steamers expected in September—
12th Ohio from Bremen
13th Orione from Genoa
14th Savoie from Bordeaux
23rd Hipparchus from London
24th Elbe from Antwerp
25th Matteo Bruzzo from Genoa
29th Cuvier from London
30th Orenoque from Bordeaux

Steamers expected in Montevideo—
17th Coquimbo from Pacific
21st Galicia from Liverpool

Steamers to sail in September—
12th Congo for Bordeaux
17th Tagus for Southampton

BIRTH

On the 10th inst., at 44 Calle Gral Olivarria, Boca del Riachuelo, the wife of George Kern, engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH

On the 2nd inst., at estancia Los Ombus, Ranchos, Robert Edward Edgar, son of Dr. Edgar of Ballyhooley, County Cork, Ireland. Irish papers please copy.

AS A MEANS OF PURIFYING THE blood and humors, there has never been anything superior to BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS; and where they are faithfully used, we venture to say that no disease, however aggravated or severe it may be, can long withstand their cleansing, healing and restoring power.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR ANTWERP
The Company's splendid steamer
TAGUS
Commander J. D. SPOONER
3,292 Tons, 600 Horse-power
Will sail on
September 17th
Taking cargo and passengers for
Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon,
Southampton and Antwerp.

FOR ANTWERP
The Company's well-known steamer
ELBE
Commander ....
3,063 Tons, 600 Horse-power
To sail on the
....
Taking cargo and passengers for
Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon,
VIGO,
Southampton and Antwerp.

☞ These steamers will load for any other continental port than ANTWERP if sufficient inducement offers.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo, and Parcels to all the above ports.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY L. GREEN
228 Reconquista

L'pool, Brazil and R. P. Steamers.

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from Buenos Aires

LIVERPOOL
BESSEL Watson SEPTEMBR 15
(Loading in the River Parana)

NEW YORK
[via Rio Janeiro]
THALES Matheson SEPTEMBER 15

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
EUCLID Pym SEPTEMBER 20
[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LONDON
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton
HEVELIUS * Carroll SEPTEMBER 22
[Carrying the Royal Belgian Mail]

NEW YORK
(via Rio Janeiro)
HIPPARCHUS * Kelly SEPTEMBER 28

ANTWERP AND LIVERPOOL
FLAXMAN Davies SEPTEMBER 30
[Loading in the River Parana]

ANTWERP AND LONDON
(via Rio Janeiro and Southampton)
CUVIER * Blair OCTOBER 8
(Carrying the Belgian Mails)

First and Third class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Antwerp; and towns in Great Britain. Reductions made in favor of Families and Companies. First Class Return tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to those wishing to bring out friends.

Cargo and passengers for New York will be taken by the Steamers which connect with the New York boat from Rio.

Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on the days of sailing.

Insurances effected if required.

N.B.—Certain steamers marked * are now specially provided for passengers, have improved accomodation and appointments, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

T. S. BOADLE, Agent,
188—Cuyo—188

Agents at Montevideo:—
C. R. HORNE & CO.
" Rosario—
H. S. FERGUSON.
" San Nicolas—
SERVANDO E. GOMEZ
" San Pedro—
H. LETICHE.
" Bahia Blanca—
E. P. GOODHALL.

Walford Line

Regular Steamers
BETWEEN
ANTWERP
AND
Montevideo, Buenos Aires
AND
River Parana

The following steamers are now loading for
S. S. "TASSO"
CAPTAIN W. M. NENNES
FOR
ANTWERP

For freight and other particulars apply to Messrs. Portalis freres Carbonnier & Co.
Agents
Piedad 186
or to A. SCHAEFFENORTH
Broker
65—Calle Cuyo—67

WARD & PAYNE

SHEFFIELD
Sheep Shears
1885 SEASON 1885

SHEARS IN STOCK

Ordinary Nos. 100 & 125	5½ & 7 Inch Blades
Equalizing Spring Nos. 100 & 125	5½ 6 & 7 " "
Double Bow No. 200	5½ 6 & 7 " "
Special Nos. 26 & 27	5½ " "

The superiority of these Shears over those of any other make is fully borne out by the numerous testimonials in possession of the undersigned; such as the following:—

Sr Don F. G. Walker, Estancia "Sauce Chico,"

Bahia Blanca, Febrero 25, de 1885

En contestacion a la pregunta de Vds sobre que [illegible] pedir Tijeras Chicas No 26 y 27 de Ward y Payne segun las muestras que Vds me remitieron, [illegible] empleado [illegible] Payne marca Bigornia.

On sale at all Ferreterias & Almacenes in Town and Camp

AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL BY THE IMPORTERS

J. MOHR BELL & CO.
335—Victoria—339
BUENOS AIRES

118 a28 xp

P. S. N. C.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from
MONTEVIDEO
With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government

FOR EUROPE

Magellan,	Sept. 6
Coquimbo,	Sept. 18
Valparaiso,	October 2
Patagonia,	October 16
Galicia,	October 30

Magellan calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Coquimbo calls at Rio, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Valparaiso calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Patagonia calls at Rio Janeiro, Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

Galicia calls at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santander, Bordeaux and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC

Patagonia,	Sept. 10
Galicia,	Sept 22
Araucania,	October 8
Cotopaxi,	October 20
Aconcagua,	Nov. 5

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports up to Callao and Panama.

Passages from BUENOS AIRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's steamers GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First class return tickets at reduction of 25 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo Free

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents—
YARROW HETT & Co.
Buenos Aires—CANGALLO 34.
Montevideo—SOLIS 55.

Chargeurs Reunis

Compañia Francesa de Navegacion a Vapor.

Linea regular entre el Rio de la Plata, Brazil, Burdeos, Havre, Dunkerque y vice versa

Salidas fijas de Buenos Aires
El 10 y 25 de cada mes

Vapor RIO NEGRO, Capt. Simonet saldra el 10 de Setiembre para Rio Janeiro, Teneriffe, Burdeos y Havre.

Vapor PAMPA, Captain Fontaine, saldra el 25 de Setiembre para Rio Janeiro, Teneriffe, Bordeaux y Havre.

LINEA DEL PARANA
(cargando en Rosario, San Nicolas y S. Pedro)

Vapor VILLE DE SAN NICOLAS, Capitan Crequer, saldra el 30 de Setiembr para Havre y escalas.

Tarifa de Pasages.

1ª CLASE $150 oro, 3ª CLASE $50 oro, ó su equivalente en m/n. curso legal.

N.B.—Los pasageros de 1ª clase que deseen embarcarse en Montevideo gozaran del pasage gratis en los vapores Apolo y Minerva de la Company Platense.

Pasage del vaporcito para el embarque en la rada "gratis."

En la agencia se despachan pasages del Havre y Burdeos a Buenos Aires a los siguientes precios.

Tercera clase (en camerote) $60 oro
Entrepuente $32 oro.

El precio de los pasajes es en oro ó su equivalente en moneda nacional curso legal al tipo del dia.

Por mas informes al Agente General
P. Christophersen
Buenos Aires, 98 PIEDAD
Montevideo, 144 Calle Piedras
Rosario, 45 Calle Puerto
San Nicolas, Calle Belgrano 25.

Imperial German Mail 'Norddeutscher Lloyd.'

Line of Steamers
FROM BREMEN

The magnificent steamer
CONDOR
Captain F. RODENBERG
will sail on 10th of SEPTEMBER for
MONTEVIDEO, SANTOS, RIO AND
BREMEN.

All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transshipment for

Hamburg

And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—

K. von Emster,
AGENT
Maipu 101.

"Houston" Line

of Steamers
FORTNIGHTLY
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL
AND THE
Brazils and River Plate.

(Including River Parana ports, and the Boca del Riachuelo.)

The following high classed steamers will be dispatched:

S.S. "HESPERIDES"
Captain Dover
FOR
LIVERPOOL
Actually loading in the Parana
To sail on or about
20th of SEPTEMBER

The steamers of this line are specially adapted for this trade, and offer every inducement to shippers. Being of the very highest class, insurance may be effected at lowest rates.

For freight and other particulars apply to the Agents

Johnston & Co.
207 Calle Reconquista.

88 s9 xp

Societe Generale

DE

Transports Maritimes

A VAPEUR
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly-Service to and from the River Plate
MONTEVIDEO,
RIO JANEIRO,
BAHIA
BARCELONNE
MARSEILLES
GENES
NAPLES.

The Steamship
SAVOIE
Captain ....
will sail on
22nd of SEPTEMBER

20 per cent Reduction on Return Tickets.

1st Class	$150 m/n
2d "	120 "
3d "	50 "

3rd Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago and Malaga.

For Freight and Passage apply to

P y E. Matthey,
Consignatarios.
232—RECONQUISTA—232

COMPLETE Set of full sized Lawn Tennis, slightly used, for sale. L B Perkins, 165 Calle Suipacha, Buenos Ayres.

68 s7 11

Regular German Mail.

Hamburg and South American Steamship Comp.
Direct Bi-Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg

The Mail steamer
PARANAGUA
CAPTAIN J. BEHRNANN
1,700 Tons, 400 Horse-Power
will on 25th of SEPTEMBER
Calling at
Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon

Fixed dates of sailing from this port, the 10. and 25. of each month.

Names of the steamers—

VALPARAISO
ARGENTINA
MONTEVIDEO
DESTERRO
CORRIENTES
PETROPOLIS
RIO
ROSARIO

PERNAMBUCO
CEARA
LISSABON
BUENOS AIRES
HAMBURG
PARANAGUA
SANTOS
URUGUAY

All those Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie.

These steamers receive cargo for
BREMEN
And Ports of Sweden and Norway.

Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Luders & Co.
Rivadavia 259.

LA PLATENSE

French Steam Navigation Company
Time Table
From Monday, 6th July 1885.

FROM BUENOS AIRES

TO MONTEVIDEO—
Steamer RIVADAVIA, on Monday.
Steamer APOLO Wednesday.
Steamer MINERVA Saturday.
At 5 p.m. Inner Roads.

TO SALTO & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Steamer MINERVA, Tuesday.
Steamer RIVADAVIA, Thursday.
Steamer APOLO, Saturday.
At 10 a.m., Inner Roads.

TO ROSARIO & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
Steamer LEDA or DIANA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer TRIDENTE, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Steamer WILHELM or SAY. Sunday. (Cargo only)
Campana Railway, Central Station, at 3½ p.m. Inner Roads.

TO SANTA FE & INTERMEDIATE PORTS
Steamers DIANA or LEDA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Campana Railway, Central Station 3½p.m

TO BAHIA BLANCA AND PATAGONES.
Steamer POMONA the 1st of each month.
At the Boca at 3 p.m.

P. Christophersen
Agente General
102—Piedad—102

707 jy6 xp

REMATE

POR
Tallaferro y Sanchez
51—San Martin—51
Gran Remate de
26
Carneros
MERINOS
ESPECIALES
El Martes 15 Setiembre
A las 2 en punto de la tarde
16 CARNEROS
NEGRETTE
Procedentes de la cabaña
Bernardino Rivadavia
DEL SENOR DON
FERNANDO BRUNKHORST
4 CARNEROS
Cabaña Gadegast, Saxonia
1 CARNERO
Cabaña Naundorf, Saxonia
1 CARNERO
Cabaña Vermont, N. America
4 CARNEROS
Cabaña Kentzlin, Pomerania
Desde hoy estan a la vista estos hermosos Carneros en nuestra casa San Martin 51.
SE VENDEN
El Martes 15 de Setiemb.
A las 2 en punto de la tarde

88 s10 13

Mrs. Wendelstadt

Dressmaker and Millinery
Cangallo 260.

e 54 s7 12

Notice.

An Englishman lost between the Recoleta and the city a small Black Leather Pocketbook, contains some notes and memorandums. A reward of £1 will be paid at the Hotel Provence, to the finder on his returning it.

s9 12

TO BE LET, one, two or three rooms with balcony to the street, furnished or unfurnished, in a family house, Calle Lima 224.

83 s10 13

SE ALQUILA—Un gran terreno, esquina, a 4 cuadras de la Plaza Victoria y cinco de la nueva Bolsa, hasta por diez años, con facultades amplias. Ocurrir Bolivar 5, de 1 a 4 de la tarde.

87 s10 13

WANTED a young man as general Clerk for an Importing house, a preference will be given to a good calculator, Spanish indispensable, salary 80 nats. Applicants will please state experience, address Hardware, c/o of Mr John Grant, 69 Calle Cangallo.

86 s10 13

WANTED a Cook and Housemaid, must understand Spanish. Apply Parana No 112.

84 s10 13

NURSERY GOVERNESS. A respectable young German woman, speaks English fluently, wishes a situation to educate young children in an English or German family; good references. Apply L L this office.

80 s10 16

WANTED by a young German, apartment with board. Apply to C. H. this office.

81 s10 13

WANTED a respectable Housemaid. Apply Calle Esmeralda 528.

82 s10 13

WANTED a married couple, woman as good Cook, man as indoor servant and Messenger, references required. Address R A office of this paper.

83 s9 12

WANTED situations by two respectable girls, one as Housemaid, the other as Nurse, in a Spanish or English family. Apply Calle Cordoba No. 784.

76 s9 12

WANTED a situation by a married couple with one child, the man to mind horses and for general work, and the woman as cook in a small family. Apply San Martin 187.

77 s9 12

COOK. Wanted a situation as above by an experienced person. Apply Temple 72.

75 s9 12

WANTED a Cook. Apply 144 Avenida Alvear.

56 s7 11

THE STANDARD—Printed and published every morning at the STANDARD Printing Office, 94, CALLE MAIPU. Editors and Proprietors M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

AGENTS IN ROSARIO—Papeleria Inglesa de Roberto Mackern, who is authorized to receive and collect subscriptions. Calle Cordoba 154½.